

Libraries

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The University Library in Its Coöperative Aspects¹

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A new library building is a major event in the life history of a university. Such a building is at the same time a sign that the university is very much alive and an effective means of making it more alive.

A professional librarian reads plainly from this building now dedicated, several pointed facts about the library and about the university.

To begin with, the mere fact of a new building suggests a healthy growth of university life. The university had outgrown the old building. Excellent as it had once been it was no longer fitted to the functions expected of it. This is the test of a building; its fitness for its functions.

The president's house at Princeton University is called "Prospect."

While Woodrow Wilson was professor at Princeton he built on Library Place, a substantial, suitable house for a professor, embodying his own ideas, and suited to the functions of a leading professor. When he was chosen president of the University, he thereby, of course, came in for president's house as well as presidency and his friend Laurence Hutton wrote him a letter of congratulation, addressing it to "Woodrow Wilson, Li-

brary Place, with a better house in Prospect."

Prospect was not a better house for a professor on a modest salary but it was better suited to the function of a university president—especially since the function of paying the rent was not a presidential function.

If Hutton had been as good a prophet as he was a wit, he might have added to his address "and a still better house, beyond Prospect, in the White House."

It is alleged that Wilson was himself in fact a better prophet than Hutton and had already plainly predicted the White House for himself.

However it may have been about prophecy, Wilson in these golden days of Princeton was second to none as a wit. Speaking of better houses for ampler functions, recalls one of his mots.

Just before the old Princeton Inn was built, Professor Shields, scholar and gentleman, moved from his house on Mercer Street to a better house, in Morven, once the house of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

A license was needed for the Inn. It was in the interest of public morals but neighbors were few and all their signatures were needed on the petition, so they all went on—Grover Cleveland, Dr Shields and the rest.

¹ Read at dedication of Lehigh University library, April 25, 1930.

The New York Voice, a prohibition organ, got hold of this for front page news and raised a tempest in a teapot.

When this tempest was at its height, President Wilson was strolling by Morven with a colleague one day. Colleague jerking his thumb over his shoulder, in the direction of the house, remarked, "The house of two signers." "Yes," said Wilson, "one for liberty and one for license."

Whether or not the scintillating mind of Woodrow Wilson found yet another house, better fitted for its functioning, when the earthly house of this tabernacle was dissolved and its energies released for freer action in another environment, is a question of fact. No doubt if anyone has done so, he did. It is alleged that all honest scientists deny him or anyone immortality except in his achievements, but millions of honest scientists in the past have held the hypothesis of a better house for larger functions after kind death has dissolved the present cramped and ineffective body.

Wilson himself has settled the question of fact for himself by the experimental method. Mr Barnes and the rest of us will settle it in the same way soon. Meantime, those who hold the hypothesis of a better house for larger functions hereafter, can hardly find a more precise mechanical model for their theory than the release of energies caused by the replacing of a crowded, inadequate and inconvenient library building by a new building adequate to its functions—all the better if the building has, as this one has, just enough of the old to suggest a physical continuity between old and new.

Returning again to the matter of this new Lehigh library building and its obvious fitness for the functions of a modern university library: what is true as to the general evidence of university vitality given by a new building is still more true of the detail of the newer functions provided for and the modernized provisions for the old.

No attempt will be made to review here, or at any point in this paper, all of the ingenious details of building adaptations which add to the efficiency of this building.

Many of these will be casually introduced in what will be said of the functions of the library in the university. A few selected activities will be enlarged on, following the building provisions made for them, as a text.

Meantime a professional librarian only needs a glance at the building as it stands to realize that Lehigh University interprets the duty of a library in the widest sense of modern experience. He sees also that each building provision is not only evidence that Lehigh is alive but is a concrete means of making it even more alive.

Before proceeding to a survey of the selected activities which suggest the share which the library has in that co-operative undertaking which is the university and in interlibrary coöperation, it will be necessary to try to give some brief sketch of what this whole matter is all about—what the university is and is driving at, what sort of an entity from the standpoint of a library philosophy, a university student is, what coöperation is where intellectual matters are involved.

Turning now to the question of what it is all about anyway—this matter of university education and the library share in the university task.

There are endless definitions of the object of university education, most of them probably right from some point of view. From the modern point of view which finds it most useful to think of all realities in terms of energy, there is one simple final analysis. The object of the university is to make students more alive. The university is a co-operative undertaking whose object is, by any or all means, to make students more alive.

This is a very obvious matter. Philosophers of all countries, times, and colors have repeated in every imaginable way

the fact that knowledge is life. More life is thus more knowledge. The same philosophers reiterate hardly less often that knowledge is power. Therefore life is energy. Human personal life, whether it is a mere biochemical process or not, is a matter of knowledge. As a Hindu philosopher says, "We are our thoughts; we are built up out of our thoughts." We are not only "thinking things" but we are recording things outwardly and inwardly. Our thoughts stay with us in the form of knowledge. They are built up somewhere in us as an organized collection of records or memory.

President Vincent is fond of speaking of libraries as the memory of the race—a vivid contribution to the machinery of bibliothecal that. This is not so much a figure as a fact. To say that a person is a living library is also more fact than figure. He is essentially an organic functioning collection of verbal records. In quantity, quality, substance, form, man is the total of his organized thots—recorded—a functioning library. His body is the building of the living library. This is a primary fact as to human nature.

Man is, in other words, a verbal complex, an incarnate word. The spiritual life is the verbal life. "The words that I have spoken unto you, are spirit and are life." Soma and amrita, haoma, nektar, and ambrosia, Odin's mead, the water of life, are all "words" or knowledge—the food and drink which cleanse, build up and give energy to gods and men. Somehow personal energy goes with knowledge; it can be increased by knowledge. Whether the energy of personal life is more than the functioning of the biochemical organism which houses these living records is not to the present point. So far as we know biochemical energy is as good as any other if it does the business, but if spiritual energy is different it does not matter. It is real energy and that does matter. It can be increased and that matters. What

the student tries to do is to become more alive. That is what the university tries to help in; what the library takes its share in.

What the university needs to realize and what the library must understand is simply that man's spiritual or intellectual or personal life is a verbal life, an organic body of "knowledge" functioning. It is increased by verbal communication. The word or concept is a quantum of spiritual energy.

It is not necessary to go into detail as to this foundation stone of bibliological science. The idea is common to all philosophies.

The idea is, however, subject to one very serious qualification. Any quantum of knowledge, in order to make alive or to enlarge personality and increase the supply of intellectual energy must be true. It is vain to know the things that are not so. Even a little error tends to destruction. Tolerated error leads to illusion, delusion, dissipation of energy—insanity, degeneration, disintegration of personality—destruction. There is no salvation for the human spirit but a rigid adhesion to fact.

It is this circumstance which is the key to modern science and to modern university method. The quintessence of science is its unceasing insistence on fact, the whole fact and nothing but the fact. Barrows Dunham, with mild derision, calls this devotion to fact, worship. The God of science is, he says, fact. And perhaps it is, in the sense of the older science which claims a like devotion to truth and does not hesitate to say that Truth is God. The word fact does not occur in the King James Bible, but in it the Word is God and the Truth is God. The man who sticks tight to fact will not go far wrong and cannot escape salvation. The man who does not is lost from the beginning. In one case he becomes more and more alive, in the other he is on the road to Avernus.

It has already been said that the university is a coöperative undertaking whose object is to help students to become more alive.

Coöperation is simply team-work.

Various factors enter into this university team-work; students, oral teachers, libraries, laboratories and museum, trustees, etc.

Students are the main factor. The will to coöperate on their part is the chief thing. The rest is easy. If a man wants an education, wants to get more alive, wants to get hold of the kind of knowledge which is life and makes more alive, he will get it, in spite even of teachers and libraries, if necessary. All education is self education. There is no royal road to learning. Teachers and librarians may lead an unwilling student to the fountain of knowledge or the river of life but they cannot make him drink. If on the other hand he is keen to "drink the Soma bright and enter into light and all the gods have known" he needs only to be led to the sources, and in this teachers and librarians coöperate.

Oral teachers and librarians alike teach by verbal communication. As between the two, it may be confessed by a librarian that as a method of verbal communication, oral teaching is perhaps more vital than library teaching. With all the machinery of libraries it remains true that the ideal university is Mark Hopkins on one end of a log, a student on the other. The word reinforced by voice is more vital; it sinks more deeply into the intellectual life, stirs it more energetically. The living personality is the best communicator of intellectual life to others.

On the other hand, however, it may be said that to bring a first class personality, say Dante, into touch with a student by means of books, is a greater aid than anything that a second class person can give by oral teaching.

It is not much to the point, however, to compare relative contributions. The

matter is one of coöperation. Each contributes all that he can to the work of the other; whether student, oral teacher, or librarian. Teacher aids student and librarian, student helps librarian and teacher, librarian coöperates with teacher and student.

We are concerned today with what the library contributes to this common task of the university and still more particularly with that modern development of library science by which all libraries of learning and teaching coöperate for the benefit of the operations of each.

First a word or two about *the library* itself; what it is and what, in a general way, it attempts.

Broadly speaking the library is a collection of books kept for use. It consists of three coöoperating factors: books, building, personnel. It is a true trinity. Lacking any one of these factors, the library is not a library. It does not exist. The personal factor includes: owners or trustees, keepers or staff, and users. Keepers are divided into keepers of building and keepers of books—building staff and book staff or librarians.

Use is the emphatic word in the definition. Books are chosen for use, got for use, preserved for use, prepared for use, served for use and used. All the innumerable processes and routines of getting recommendations from professors and students, purchasing; new, second hand or at auction, soliciting gifts, keeping inventories, marking against loss, binding, treasure room care, classification, author, subject and shelf cataloging, shelf marking, shelving, fetching, charging, helping to find and use, providing desks and reference aids; all these operations are carried on under the great slogan of Use.

There are many kinds of use but the main kinds are research and education—the discovery of new knowledge and the spreading of this or turning it into common knowledge. The great radical needs

and functions of a university library follow these paths. The chief modern developments affecting books, building and personnel in a large way grow out of the modern development of research work.

There are many kinds of books too—the broadest distinction being between the books which are loaned out and read through and those used in the building for so called reference use.

Minor kinds of books are volumes, periodicals, newspapers, public records, pamphlets, rare books, documents, manuscripts, cuneiform tablets, coins, inscriptions, etc.

The prime function of the library is to connect a user with a book that he wants

to use or ought to want to use. Its second function is to do it promptly.

The operation of connecting all readers promptly with all needed books involves many operations of choosing for use, getting for use, preserving for use, preparing for use, serving for use and using.

All these different kinds of personnel, kinds of use, kinds of books and kinds of operation call for different building provision and every favorable variety of building provision helps to certainty and promptness of operation. It to some degree either eliminates waste or increases efficiency.

(To be continued.)

International Coöperation in Intellectual Work Assures Further Success

Dr Joris Vorstius, Staatsbibliothek, Berlin

The output of literature is ever on the increase. Pessimists prophesy that libraries, which at present afford the last strongholds of universal knowledge, will soon have degenerated into groups of specialized collections independent of one another. Today we can find no one comparable to Leibnitz who possessed an acquaintance with the entire intellectual production of his time. Indeed it has become impossible for the expert to be familiar with all the literature on even his own subject. Will things reach such a pass that the scholar will no longer know what takes place in his own territory; that the same results are hailed again and again as new discoveries; and that worn-out theories are continually represented as original and find recognition as such? How can we prevent such confusion and guarantee a rational method of work which alone can insure the direction of progress? The remedy seems to lie in the compilation of annotated current periodical bibliographies which will provide the expert with the titles of all new research works and

which will even make it possible for him to form his judgment. The very division of labor which led us into difficulties in the first place will here prove of the utmost value. But of what help are the finest bibliographies if experts themselves fail to use them extensively; especially, as librarians have often noted, most scholars have only a slight knowledge of the bibliographies dealing with their subjects? In particular it must be asked whether the international character of science is to suffer because too little effort is taken to make known the results of foreign research; because foreign bibliographies are not used regularly throughout the professional world; and because the knowledge of their existence is not sufficiently widespread?

After considering these facts, Marcel Godet, director of the Swiss State library at Bern, conceived the idea of the *Index Bibliographicus*, an international list of current bibliographical reviews of all branches of knowledge. This work, which listed 1002 publications with current bibliographical information, ap-

peared in 1925 under the aegis of the League of Nations as the first bibliographical publication of this body. This was the first reference book of the kind. It provides a full and convenient survey of current bibliographies in all subjects and of all lands. Today, however, the situation in the political and scientific world is no less serious than it was in 1923 and 1924, when the material for the *Index Bibliographicus* was collected. Therefore we must decide whether this work can hold its position adequately or whether it has been superseded by later material to a large extent.

Godet, the spiritual father of the *Index Bibliographicus*, was convinced from the beginning that a bibliographical list of *Bibliographies courantes* must be kept up to date, if it is to be of value. It stands to reason that the so-called "bibliographies to the second power," that is, bibliographies of bibliographies, grow old more speedily than other bibliographical guides, especially when they are concerned with current bibliographies. The purely bibliographical periodicals have often only a short life. The bibliographical contents of reviews of a more general nature, however, often vary in quantity and quality to an extraordinary degree in the course of a few years, since it is at the discretion of the editors to decide on the scope and arrangement of the bibliographical sections in these reviews, or even whether there shall be space for this subject at all. Thus there are a great many reviews listed in the *Index Bibliographicus* which have now either disappeared or else have lost their bibliographical character. The result is that much information contained in the *Index* is no longer reliable, and, since the reviews founded after the publication of the work are naturally not contained in it, there are ever-increasing gaps in the list which detract more and more from its value. Altho a supplement might remedy the latter deficiency, the former can only be overcome by a fundamental

revision of the material. It would appear that the time is ripe for this to be undertaken.

In the autumn of 1928 it became known that the International Academic Union, working in connection with the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation of the League of Nations, was preparing a scheme for compiling a list of literary and historical bibliographical reviews. Thereupon the question of a revision of the *Index Bibliographicus* was discussed. When the library experts of the League of Nations came to examine the relationship between the two plans, however, they discovered fundamental divergences in the proposed aims and methods of the work. At the same time, however, the hitherto feeble flicker of interest in the revision of the *Index Bibliographicus* was fanned to a flame.

The International Library Conference at the Institute of Intellectual Coöperation held its Paris meeting between February 11 and 13, 1929. After some debate it was decided to form a committee consisting of director Godet (Bern), general director Krüss (Berlin), and Roland-Marcel, the general director of the Paris National library. At the meeting of the three delegates on March 21, 1929, the *modus procedendi* was fully discussed. Two detailed suggestions were put forward, one by Godet and one by myself. These were carefully considered, and finally on the basis of the Godet plan were embodied into an accepted scheme. Altho the underlying principles remain the same, the arrangement finally decided on will differ in some respects from that of the first edition. The two most important differences are 1) that the State library at Berlin will have a share in the editorship and thus assume responsibility for carrying on the work; 2) that in consideration of this purpose, an attempt will be made to enlarge the bibliographical data. Godet himself has already recognized the desirability of a

large national library undertaking wholly or in part, the business of publication.

The plan was accepted in July, 1929 at Paris by the Commission for Intellectual Coöperation, and in September at a general meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva it was agreed to, together with other resolutions. Thus the undertaking has the official support of that far-reaching organization, the League of Nations. The League of Nations' Institute for Intellectual Coöperation at Paris will take over the editorship and will give, together with the German Commission for Intellectual Coöperation, financial support to the publications.

Now that the realization of the scheme has been guaranteed, the next step is to start work. The plan involves a compromise between the principles of centralization and de-centralization. The fact that there is a central authority in Berlin with power to sift, complete, and correct the material, and bear the ultimate responsibility, must have a marked influence on the carrying out of the scheme. On the other hand, however, the compiling of the lists themselves is entirely in the hands of the national libraries which are thus solely responsible for gaps and omissions relating to the periodicals

issued in their individual countries. No reasonable man can deny that it is one of the functions of a national library to further the accomplishment of such bibliographical work. The central libraries would be working on a very narrow and restricted principle if they considered they had justified their existence when they had collected all the literary output of their own land and had stored it for the use of posterity. No, indeed, whenever the opportunity presents itself, they must endeavor to give information! In order to prove themselves the focus of the libraries of their own nation, they must establish reference and exchange departments, facilitate borrowing, and, when necessary, undertake bibliographical work proper to a central library. Finally they must support international library work to such an extent that their country is suitably represented and the project in hand is carried out satisfactorily. Let us hope, therefore, that the libraries and other institutions called upon to assist in this new bibliographical undertaking will not lack the idealism and the self-sacrificing spirit necessary to perform such voluntary labor to the best of their ability.

Travel Bound

Mary Dyer Lemon,¹ Indianapolis, Ind.

Surely you too are feeling with every other person these spring days:

There isn't a train that I wouldn't take
No matter where it's going.

But if it falls to your lot to stay at home and mind the baby, or keep close to business while the officers of your company golf the summer away, then do be careful not to look toward the travel books at the Public library. When you enter the front door leading directly into the big lending room, walk straight to

the loan desk, being especially careful not to look toward the right. You will feel a pull that way, no doubt, but pay no attention, for the siren influence of the travel section, once you have come under its spell, will make you forget home and business and every human tie! The titles are hypnotic, so don't trust yourself even to run thru them. And there is the library reader's assistant who sits in front of them. Beware of her too, for she has a "going foot" and the gipsy fires are in her eyes. If she had her way, she would have everyone off to see the other side of the world, and no one

¹ Miss Lemon was formerly head of the Publications department, Indianapolis public library. For the past three years she has been literary editor of the *Indianapolis Star*.

would be in his right place. I would not trust the most confirmed stay-at-home with her five minutes!

Now there are travel books that by their very dullness invite one to stay at home, and instead of the couplet above, one finds one's self saying:

Stay at home, my heart, and rest,
Home-keeping hearts are happiest.

But this library vagabond has taken special care to hide any such books in the stacks, and her wares show only the most bewitching titles. If you have ever had a "hankering" for an island all your own in the South Seas or one night in a castle, keep decidedly to the left, for that direction lies home gardening books and other reading for virtuous stay-at-homes. Many a reliable, matter-of-fact person has felt himself drifting when he has been confronted with such titles as The Spell of Norway, Where it all come true in Italy and Switzerland, Gondola days, Through the heel of Italy, and Italian backgrounds. The French shelves beckon with A Loiterer in Paris, Two vagabonds in a French village, A Wayfarer in Provence, and A Dawdle in France. The English books are full of variety: Rambles in Old London, The Charm of the Scott country, Bronte moors and villages, Dickensian inns and taverns, Land's end.

And when you pick up Traveling light, by M. H. Harrigan, you forget such trivialities as a bank account, and imagine you are on the eve of setting forth. And even a bank account can be stretched unbelievably, according to this book:

This book, originally written to aid a young cousin to see the best of Europe at extremely moderate cost, is compiled from notes taken by myself during several trips abroad, including one in the summer of 1926. It shows that for little more than the price of a humdrum vacation at home, one can visit ancient castles, magnificent cathedrals and stately palaces, wander through medieval walled cities, see a Mona Lisa and a Venus de Milo—and in addition enjoy that contact with other races which is in itself the best kind of an education.

This book tells in detail how to make such a comprehensive tour with a maximum of pleasure and profit and a minimum of trouble and expense.

Such a book is most unsettling. It lays aside all other plans. Were you thinking of going west, it sets you going east. It holds out to you a ten weeks' trip to Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium for the sum of \$495! And I should not be surprised if somewhere in the book it tells you where and how you can borrow the money. Folded very neatly in this small yellow book are two maps—London and Paris—devastating in their effect. There are the Kensington Gardens, Mayfair, Soho, the Tower of London, Piccadilly Circus, and the rest—with the friendly Thames winding about, thru and past them. According to this map, London looks surprisingly simple. The book assures us that it is. The details of the book are tantalizing, to say the least. We shall want to take a drive thru the beautiful Forest of Fontainebleau, and stop for tea at the hotel where Robert Louis Stevenson once lived. We become thoroly familiar with the corridors of the Louvre by a few short paragraphs in this book. It is very simple to locate the Venus de Milo at the end of a long dim aisle lined with statues, standing in a glow of light. "Winged Victory," "Mona Lisa," "The Angelus" and "The Dance of the Nymphs" will receive our early attention, but we do not intend to punish ourselves with too many museums.

We recall that Browning has urged us to "be in England, now that April's there," but there must be one April reserved for Holland. In April we should want to journey from Leyden to Haarlem, so the little yellow book tells us, "the capital of tulip-land." There we should travel past gorgeous fields of scarlet, rose, purple, white or yellow tulips, and hyacinths, crocuses and lilies which fill the air with perfume. We must not forget to visit the Groote Markt in

Haarlem, the most picturesque in Holland. And before we leave that country we must visit Dordrecht, or Dort as it is usually called, said to be particularly picturesque. It is—so the little library book says—"typically Dutch, with its many trees, its windmills, its gaily painted houses, purple and rose and green and blue, with flowering window boxes and bright red roofs, its barges floating in the drowsy canals where girls with round Dutch faces and rosy cheeks wash clothes and shining cleanliness everywhere."

Oh, now that I come to think about it, you will not dare to come into Central library at all just now, if you are not prepared to travel. The moment you enter, brilliant posters from many different countries greet you, and there is small chance of avoiding them. "Visit Picturesque Holland," a gay picture shouts at you, and another "Norway in

September," and still others "See the Land of the Vikings" (a splendid ship on the waters); and loveliest of all "Visby—the town of ruins and roses—Sweden" (a winding street, a castle in the distance, quaint doorways and persons). O, somehow we must all go some day to Visby! Scattered over the reading table are Baedekers, guide books, folders, library travel books, maps! The display has already played havoc with the library staff, for many of them spend their lunch hours attending to such matters as passports and visas and cheap and ghastly photographs of themselves. No, unless you are a very strong-minded character, always keeping your feet planted firmly on the ground, and never flying away on the wings of fancy, I advise you not to come thotlessly into the Central library. For that way lies—travel and romance and the ends of the earth!

Letters—Information and Discussion

Print the A. L. A. Registration List

With Mrs Carr, our very efficient compiler of A. L. A. attendance statistics, and many others, I think it a grave mistake to omit the attendance record from the *A. L. A. Proceedings*.

A member pays her \$1.00 for *registration* and if there is to be no public recognition of this fact, neither she nor her library gets any benefit from the outlay.

Some things of less importance might be omitted from the *Proceedings* and never be missed; but the attendance register is of too great value to be buried at Headquarters.

By all means restore the record. If the Executive board is not willing to do this on its own initiative, why not take a vote of the Association sometime when Headquarters is circularizing the membership?

F. P. H.

Free Distribution

Editor of LIBRARIES:

Librarians with geographical or historical departments under their care will be interested in a "Comprehensive List of Map Collections in the District of Columbia" which has been issued, under date of January 1, 1930, by the Board of Surveys and Maps and copies of which may be obtained free of charge on application to the Board, Room 6204, Interior Department Building, Washington. The list describes the general classes of maps available in some 40 government bureaus and independent establishments in Washington, with information as to those which are for sale.

FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM, Librarian
The Explorers Club

Acknowledgment

Mrs Julia S. Harron of the Cleveland public library calls attention to a regret-

table omission in the last number of LIBRARIES where the source of the paragraph used as a filler on page 201 was omitted. The omission was entirely unintentional. The filler was used at the last moment and the omission occurred thru lack of time and attention. Apology is offered to Mrs Harron, author of the article "What Cleveland Asked For" in the January number of the *Open Shelf* from which the item was taken.

Help the Federal Legislation for the Blind

Editor, LIBRARIES:

May I call the attention of librarians to a bill now before Congress which is of special interest to a small group of librarians and of vital concern to a small proportion of our population? I am referring to H R 9042, introduced by Congresswoman Ruth Pratt of New York, providing for more funds for books for the blind. An annual sum of \$100,000 is appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress to provide books for the use of the adult blind of the country. The Librarian of Congress is empowered to arrange with other libraries to serve as local or regional centers.

At the present time, the appropriation made by the government for the American Printing House for the Blind must of necessity be used almost entirely for books for students in our blind schools. The number of titles produced in this country each year for adult blind is pitifully small. The printing of books for the blind is not of commercial advantage—the sale of them is too limited and the cost of production too high. It is necessary that funds for their production should come from some source, most logically the federal government.

The Pratt bill is sponsored by the American Foundation for the Blind and the Executive board of the American Library Association approved it without dissenting vote. The librarians for the

blind will, I am sure, appreciate any assistance the other librarians of the country can give toward the passage and signing of this bill. Letters to representatives in Congress will be most helpful.

MABEL R. GILLIS, Chairman

A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Blind.

Library Legislation for Missouri

The Missouri library association has undertaken a campaign to create an interest in a measure which is expected to come before the state legislature next session. At present, the library fund is included in the general tax for the cities. A bill will be introduced to provide a separate library tax available for the whole state. It will place the public library, as an educational institution, in the same class with the public school, with a separate tax outside that for general purposes. The main point in the proposal is that when a community or county wants a library and feels able to support it, the people can vote for its establishment and levy a tax for its maintenance. The proposed amendment will be presented to the legislator in 1931 and if acted upon favorably will be submitted to the people for referendum vote.

It is requested that articles relating to Camp Fire Girls be indexed under Camp Fire Girls, Inc., and not under clubs. This request is made because students engaged in research work have found it difficult to locate information in regard to Camp Fire Girls under the present listing.

It has been announced:

Until further notice, the review *Arktis* can no longer be published, as the circle of subscribers has remained too small and the society "Aeroarctic" feel unable to meet their engagements as per contract.

Gifts of Books as Memorials

Regarding the growing practice of individuals of presenting books and money to public libraries as memorials, it is to be noted that since as early as 1921 the Indianapolis public library has been encouraging gifts of books and money as memorials. This practice continues and each year becomes a little more general.

There is today displayed in one of our branches, books on art which were purchased from money given by a widow in memory of her husband. Neither the husband nor wife was especially interested in art, but the \$300 was given with the understanding that it was to be expended on one subject for this particular branch and art books were needed most.

The gifts are mainly \$2.50 to \$3, altho there are conspicuous exceptions. One industrial concern sent us the money that otherwise would have been expended for a bronze tablet in memory of a faithful old employee; a father and son sent \$50 to buy books in memory of a cousin. And so it goes.

The practice of giving thus is general thruout the year and in every part of the system, sometimes to the main library but more often to the branches. There are two bookplates to be used on the gifts, from which the person making the gift may make choice—one, 10 x 7 cm., has a cut of the Main library with the words near the top, "Indianapolis Public Library," and below, "In Memory of"; the other, 9 x 7 cm., is more conventional with the legend, "Growth Thru Friendships" at the top followed by "Indianapolis Public Library," and below, in two lines, "In Memory of....." and "Gift of....."

Elizabeth Cooley, librarian, Carnegie public library, Las Vegas, N. Mex., reports as follows:

The custom of giving a book in memory of friends was suggested about 10 years ago by a patron of the library. The Woman's club took up the custom some time later, giving us

five dollars for some book we particularly wanted, whenever a death occurred in the family of a club member. So many of the old timers of the city and state have died in the past two or three years that I decided to build up our Southwest section with the money given in their memory. The idea seems to be very satisfactory, and most of the donors request us to buy books dealing with some phase of New Mexico life, history, literature, etc.

Flag of the Free

Red with the blood of our Fathers,
Bleached white by the bitter tears
Wrung from those bravest of women,
The wives of our pioneers.

Thy stars from the blue vault of heaven
Illumined our darkest night;
Thy folds bring peace to all peoples
As the Right has conquered Might.

Midst-war-born Flag of our fathers—
Thy stars now flash a call for peace;
Victor at home, on fields afar—
Thy stripes bid that all wars cease.

Envoy

America! America!
Land loved from sea to sea!
Above thy lakes, thy plains and hills
Forever float the FLAG that thrills
Our home-land of the free!

CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?

In acknowledging a slight courtesy which the recipient classified as a great favor, a letter closes as follows:

"May you long continue in your useful office and carry on your ministry of helpfulness to others. The City and the Nation should not forget that while Chicago has its Al Capone, it also has its Mary E. Ahern."

Merci, beaucoup!

Monthly—Except August
and September

Libraries

Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor

210 W. Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Five copies to one library - - -	\$12 a year
Current single number - - - - -	35 cents	Foreign subscriptions - - - - -	\$3.50 a year

By the rules of the banks of Chicago, an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or postoffice money-orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at market prices.

Contributions for current numbers of *LIBRARIES* should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

Brooklyn's Change of Librarians

IT is a matter of considerable satisfaction to the library craft that in the recent discussion of the qualities desired in an appointment to the librarianship of the Brooklyn public library several strong newspapers of Greater New York supported, both in editorials and news items, the demand for a qualified and experienced librarian.

There might have been danger that oversight, or indifference, or even political power should contribute to results less satisfactory or otherwise than that which was achieved. But the record of the Brooklyn public library has so impressed itself upon the best newspapers that recognition by them of the urgency of the case was instant and effective.

Mr Ferguson who was appointed goes to his new position with full years of valuable experience behind him and with the open mind that wide experience always gives. His many friends will send with him their hearty and sincere wishes for many years of fruitful work and pleasure in his new home.

Dr Hill leaves an enviable record of his years of library service in Brooklyn, and the city is to be congratulated that the labors which he lays down in October will be taken up by one eminently fitted by age and experience and vision to continue the good work, with new buildings and more money, that Dr Hill and his staff have so effectively performed.

When Is An Endorsement?

A NUMBER of inquiries and something akin to protests have come in from various library directions concerning recommendations and endorsements of book and library material.

It has been possible to say for *LIBRARIES* that such advertisements as are presented in its pages every month

present substantially the truth concerning the material offered, so far as can be ascertained. The exchequer of *LIBRARIES* is smaller by a good deal because the manager is not willing to accept advertising for material or books which it cannot endorse as being first choice for the uses which are claimed

for them. This, is perhaps, "old fashioned" in these modern days, but no good reason has been found for changing it in any particular case. This idea is not carried out by all periodicals, many having the idea that the use of their advertising pages is a purely commercial matter for revenue only.

On the other hand, many firms consider the acceptance of copy for use in the periodical in the light of an endorsement, when it is not intended as such. When a name of a book or work appears in an A. L. A. publication, too often it is taken for an endorsement. In a recent instance, so sure was the advertiser that he was right in claiming endorsement by the A. L. A. that it seemed fitting to obtain a statement from the Publications department of the A. L. A. in regard to the matter. The answer from Miss Emily V. D.

Miller, editor of Publications, seems to settle the matter in one phase of it at least. Miss Miller says:

You are quite right in believing that the American Library Association gives no formal endorsement to any book. Publishers are constantly using this word and we are constantly calling on them to discontinue its use.

The listing of a book in *The Booklist* or *A. L. A. Catalog* does not, of course, constitute a formal endorsement.

That the appearance of an advertisement in an A. L. A. publication constitutes an endorsement by the American Library Association is likewise a mistaken notion.

Miss Miller says as to that:

Every book advertised in *The Booklist* (the only A. L. A. publication carrying advertising) has been listed in *The Booklist* or in the *A. L. A. Catalog*, an indication that it has received the commendation of librarians. The word "endorsement" carries with it the implication of formal action by an official body. No such action is ever taken by the American Library Association with regard to any book.

Why An A. L. A. Meeting

IN so large an organization as the American Library Association, it is impossible ever that every member should be given an opportunity to take part in the proceedings, should hold membership on committees, execute plans for the development of library service, or be in evidence in the procedure of such a meeting. The size and extent of the membership and the diversity of activities, of course, make such an idea ridiculous. It is only possible to "go with the current" in a way, and to have such confidence in and respect for those who for one or several reasons are charged with the conduct of affairs as will give the work of the association that support locally thru the years that is necessary in its conduct, and this will mean

a contribution that will make the ultimate aim and object truly worthy of the best that anyone can give.

The "A. L. A." belongs to everyone that chooses to become a part of it and the conduct of its affairs, no small thing, ought to be a matter of pride to everyone.

The question that sometimes arises, Why should I go to A. L. A. meetings?, has an answer that justifies anyone doing so. There, a library worker may find many another engaged in the same kind and degree of service with whom it will be profitable to exchange ideas. It is an opportunity to hear opinions that may confirm or dissipate one's own pre-conceived notions or budding ideas—a valuable experience. The opportunity to

see and hear the leaders of thought and action will go far toward helping the newcomer make up his mind as to the persons worthwhile in his craft, as well as to those who may be there only for

reasons that do not register in the verities.

And then this year, there is a chance to see *California*, something that ranks high in the scale of desirable things!

The End of Endowment Effort in Sight

Come on! The half way point has been passed in the effort to raise the million dollar endowment for the work of the A. L. A. The first 100 years is the hardest. It is always a shorter road back to base than was followed in the outward bound trail. A long

pull and a hard pull and a pull altogether and it's done. Only 250 sustaining members are now needed to complete the endowment. Who will form the first half of that last part? Don't crowd and remember:

Many a 'mickle makes a muckle'.

A Charming Visitor

A recent visitor to American libraries is Miss Margaret Demchevsky from Bulgaria. Without making invidious comparisons, it might be said that this is one of the most attractive visitors, both in personality, equipment and spirit of progress, that American librarians have received for a long time.

Miss Demchevsky has the official title of library organizer for the Ministry of Education of the Bulgarian government. She has been promoting the library movement in small cities and on her return she hopes to establish a library training school for Bulgaria. She is a graduate of Constantinople College and holds her certificate from the Library School of the University of London.

In Chicago she was a most interesting speaker at the Chicago library club and an interested and intelligent visitor at the library centers in this vicinity. She was guest of honor at the May meeting of the Chicago library club where she gave a most illuminating address on the history and development of culture in Bulgaria and quite won the hearts of her audience by her charm of manner and her interesting presentation of the history of her coun-

try and her ambitions for library service for its people.

A New Library

An interesting new library is that established by the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wisconsin. The Institute is affiliated with Lawrence College, but financed by the pulp and paper industry of Wisconsin. It is established to prepare post graduate students for pulp and paper making. The library will be for the service of the students but will also become a general reference library on pulp and paper making for the industry. The library is just started but it has large plans for the future development of the work.

Miss Hjordis Roseth has been appointed librarian. Miss Roseth comes direct from Oslo, Norway, where she has been engaged in similar work. She attended New York State library school at Albany and later was for several years in the employ of the Riordan Research Institute of the Canadian International Paper Company, and is thoroly equipped in six different languages. She will do reference work, make bibliographies, abstracts and translations for all the paper interests in Wisconsin that have contributed to the Institute.

Death's Toll

Miss Martha Mercer, former city librarian of Mansfield, Ohio, died at Pelham Manor, New York, on April 22. Miss Mansfield served for 25 years in the Library of Mansfield and thru her efforts and influence the library made a vigorous growth, under which the quarters of the library were outgrown. Thru Miss Mercer's appeal to Andrew Carnegie, a gift of \$35,000 for the erection of the present library building was received. In 1908, under her leadership, the collection was moved from the memorial building to the present building.

Miss Mercer was a charter member of the Ohio library association. She served at different times as an officer of the association. It is common opinion of the trustees and citizens of Mansfield that the great success that the library is now enjoying is due to her untiring efforts in giving the library a vigorous start in the right direction. Personally, she was a universal favorite, and librarians who knew and worked with her had great admiration for her and her work.

Charles S. Greene, librarian emeritus of the Free library, Oakland, Calif., died on May 7. Mr Greene was a born man of letters. He was descended from a family distinguished in educational and literary circles with roots reaching back into the patriotic days of the American Revolution. Mr Greene lived up to the high traditions to which he was heir. He was engaged in editorial work for many years and in 1899 became librarian of the Oakland free library and developed the library until in effective work it was one of the best on the coast. He retired in 1926 and was librarian emeritus till his death.

Mr Greene was president of the Alumni association of the University of California and of the California library association. He was long a member of the A. L. A. council and served on a number of important committees of the

A. L. A. He was trustee of the California State library for 13 years and a member of many learned and social societies in California.

Mr Greene was a gentleman in the fine old meaning of the word and he was highly esteemed by those who knew him well.

Music in the American Library in Paris

A report on the new development of the Department of American music in the American Library in Paris shows much progress. Important contributions of music and books relating to music have been received from various publishing houses and from such outstanding musicians as Daniel Gregory Mason, Columbia University; John Philip Sousa; Frederick Jacobi; John Trasker Howard; George W. Chadwick, director of the New England Conservatory of Music; Carlos Salzedo, president of National association of harpists; Henry Cowell; John Beach; Edward B. Hill, Harvard University; John A. Carpenter and others, all of whom expressed the deepest interest and a desire to co-operate. The Eastman school of music at Rochester is sending a file of programs of their orchestral concerts, as well as scores of a number of unpublished American compositions.

Dorothy Lawton, head of the Music department of the New York public library, has been granted leave of absence to go to Paris to assist Margaret McNamara in organizing the department.

The report of the treasurer shows the American Library in Paris to be in exceptionally good financial condition. A total of 24 American and British business firms have taken out annual membership in the library for the benefit of their employees in Paris.

Mr Stevenson has been granted a two months' leave of absence for the summer months.

College Dormitory or Chapter House Library

As a result of long experience as a reference librarian, and of some score of years spent first as an undergraduate and later as head resident in college residence halls, I have selected titles which seem fundamentally necessary in the library of any college dormitory or chapter house. In addition to purely reference books I have included a few others which cover such subjects as vocations, how to study, travel, architecture, and interior decoration. The interest in the last two subjects is more intense than most persons realize, because no chapter is ever quite satisfied with its house, and either wants to beautify its old one or else build anew.

It is hoped that such a collection will not only make unnecessary many trips to the college library on dark nights, but will also encourage students to build up their private libraries using these suggestions as a guide.

This list was compiled for the Chapter of Chi Omega at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. It suggests 50 titles of reference books especially desirable for a chapter house. The first 25 titles are fundamentally necessary; while the second half of the list may be purchased later. With a few changes, such as substituting for Miss Ward's Story of Northwestern University, a history of the local university, this list may be considered basic for any college chapter house.

Since the *Encyclopedia Britannica* contains an atlas volume, no other atlas of modern maps is listed.

The latest edition of *Shepherd's Atlas* furnishes historical maps. Books now out of print are omitted; also annuals such as the *Statesman's Yearbook*, tho that is so valuable that it will repay the trouble of ordering the new edition every year. It is expected that students will own copies of textbooks and of foreign language dictionaries.

The booklets of the *Reading with a Purpose* series, which are obtainable for 35 cents each from the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, are invaluable handbooks on the fifty-odd subjects such as music, sculpture, drama, which they discuss. They furnish selected bibliographies, also, on their subjects.

25 essential titles

Allen, F. C. *Synonyms & antonyms*, N. Y., Harper, c. 1921. \$3

Baird, W. R. *Manual of American college fraternities*. 12th ed., 1930. Menasha, Wis., Banta. \$4

Carpenter, O. C. *Debate outlines on public questions*. 6th rev. ed. N. Y. Minton, Balch & Co., 1928. \$2.50

Cheney, Sheldon *The Theatre; 3,000 years of drama, acting & stagecraft; with 204 illustrations*. Longmans, Green & Co., N. Y., 1929.

Chicago Daily News Almanac, latest edition. Chicago Daily News, Inc., 400 W. Madison St., Chicago. 50c

Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th ed., 24 vols. including *Atlas and Index*. Encyc. Brit. Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York, 1929

Edition for schools and libraries, \$129.50

Fleishman, Doris E., ed. *An outline of careers for women*. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran, 1928. \$3

Fowler, H. W. *Dictionary of Modern English usage*. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1926. \$3

Gerwig, H. *Crowell's handbook for readers and writers; dict. of famous characters and plots in legend, fiction, drama, opera, poetry; together with dates, literary terms, and familiar allusions*. N. Y. Crowell, c. 1925. \$3.50

Headley, L. A. *How to study in college*. N. Y. Holt, 1926. \$3

Hoyt, J. K. *Hoyt's new encyclopedia of practical quotations drawn from the speech and literature of all nations*. Rev. and enl. N. Y., Funk, 1922. \$7.50

Keller, H. R., ed. *Reader's digest of books*. N. Y., Macmillan, 1929. \$6

Melitz, L. L. *Opera goers' complete guide; comprising 268 opera plots with musical numbers and casts*. N. Y., Dodd, 1921. \$2

Peck, H. T. *Harper's dictionary of classical literature and antiquities*. N. Y., American Book Co., 1927. \$8

Ploetz, K. J. *Ploetz' manual of universal history*, tr.,

enl. and revised, Boston, Houghton, 1925. \$5

Reinach, S.
Apollo; an illustrated manual of the history of art thruout the ages; with 600 illustrations. New ed., Rev., N. Y. Scribner, 1907. \$2

Robert's
Rules of order. Revised. 1921; Scott, Foresman, Chicago. \$1.50

Robertson, D. A.
American universities & colleges; a summary of the present resources of American colleges and universities. N. Y., Scribner, 1928. \$2.50

Smith, E. C.
Dictionary of American politics. N. Y., A. L. Burt, 1924. \$2.50

Stevenson, B. E.
Homebook of verse, American & English, 1580-1918; with an appendix containing a few well-known poems in other languages. 3d. ed., rev. and enl. N. Y., Holt, 1918. \$15

Homebook of modern verse; an extension of the Homebook of verse, being a selection of American and English poems of the 20th century. N. Y., Holt, 1925. \$7.50

Untermeyer, Louis, ed.
Modern American poetry; a critical anthology. 3d ed., rev. & enl. N. Y., Harcourt, Brace, 1925. \$3

Van Doren, Mark, ed.
An anthology of World poetry. N. Y., Boni, 1928. \$5

Vizetelly, F. H.
Desk-book of 25,000 words frequently mispronounced. N. Y., Funk, 1919. \$2

Webster's New International Dictionary of the English language, with a reference history of the world. Springfield, Mass., G. C. Merriam, latest ed., buckram, \$16
25 titles which may be added later

American Institute of Architects. Committee on Education.
Significance of the fine arts. 212 Summer St., Boston, Marshall Jones Co., 1926. Textbook ed., \$3.50

Clark, Barrett H., ed.
Great short biographies of the world. N. Y., McBride, 1928. \$5

Great short novels of the world; a collection of complete tales chosen from the literatures of all periods and countries. N. Y., McBride, 1927. \$5
and Lieber, M., eds.

Great short stories of the world; an anthology containing 177 stories from 35 literatures. N. Y., McBride, 1925. \$3.60

Dorland, W. A. N.
American illustrated medical dictionary. 15th ed. Rev. & enl., Phila., Saunders, 1929. \$5.50

Eberlein, H. D., McClure, A., and Holloway, E. S.
The practical book of interior decoration. Phila., Lippincott, 1919. \$7.50

Edmund, P., and Williams, H. W.
Toaster's handbook; jokes, stories and quotations. 3d ed., N. Y., H. W. Wilson Co., 1914. \$1.80

Fielding, Mante
Dictionary of American painters, sculptors, and engravers. Phila. Printed for subscribers, Lancaster press, Lancaster, Pa. \$15

Gayley, C. M.
Classic myths in English lit. & art. Rev. and enl: Boston, Ginn. c. 1911. \$1.92

Hastings, James, ed.
Dictionary of the Bible. N. Y., Scribner, 1909. \$7

Laughlin, Clara
So you're going to England! N. Y., Houghton, 1926. \$3
—So you're going to Italy! N. Y., Houghton, 1925. \$3
—So you're going to Paris! N. Y., Houghton, 1925. \$3

Martin, Ida Shaw
Sorority handbook. latest ed. at date, Ida Shaw Martin, publisher, 5 Cobden St., Boston, Mass. 1928. \$2.25

Lucas, St. John, compiler
Oxford book of French verse; 13th century to 20th century. Oxford, Clarendon pr., 1925. \$3.75

Oxford book of Italian verse; 13th century to 19th century. Oxford, Clarendon pr., 1912. \$3.75

Fitzmaurice-Kelly, J., compiler
Oxford book of Spanish verse; 13th century to 20th century. Oxford, Clarendon pr., 1925. \$3.75

Onions, C. T.
Shakespeare glossary. 2d ed., rev. Oxford, University press, 1919. \$2.50

Phelps, E. M., compiler
Debaters' manual, 6th ed., revised. N. Y., H. W. Wilson Co. \$1.50

Pratt, W. S., ed.
New encyclopedia of music and musicians. N. Y., Macmillan, 1929. \$3

Shepherd, W. R.
Historical atlas. 7th ed. rev & enl. N. Y., Holt, 1929. \$5

Taintor, S. A., and Monro, K. M.
The Secretary's handbook, a manual of correct usage. (Capitalization, punctuation—italics—spelling—points of grammar, letter-writing, writing of reports and minutes, etc.) N. Y., Macmillan, 1929. \$3

Tallmadge, T. E.
Story of architecture in America. W. W. Norton and Co., Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, 1927. \$3.50

Ward, Estelle F.
Story of Northwestern University. c. 1924, N. Y., Dodd, Mead. \$2.

ELEANOR F. LEWIS
Reference librarian
Northwestern University library
Evanston, Ill.

The Present of a Library to the White House

Comment by the public press on the recent installment of a library for the occupants of the White House is a definite example that there are many men of many minds. The American Booksellers' association conceived the notion of presenting a library of 500v. as a gift. It has been stated that the books are intended not for reference but for "enjoyment" and it stands to reason, therefore, that there should be a wide divergence of opinion as to what would be enjoyable. An effort was undoubtedly made to avoid anything that looked like bias or any form of narrow-mindedness.

As was said by the *New York Times*, "the list reflects the new spirit in American literature or the new attitude toward our earlier literature and the books of other nations and times . . . It has held its arms wide open to the newcomers but without elbowing the older citizens."

Another comment calls attention to the fact that "in the category of 'essays-philosophy' not a single work by Herbert Spencer is to be found. Mill is represented by his admirable essay on Liberty, which is rather archaic, but Spencer's Man versus the state, a much more profound discussion of the problem of freedom, democracy and government, is overlooked." A New York critic says, "Higher modern American thought is represented by one book by John Dewey and a few recent works by third-rate writers. William James is conspicuous by his absence, as is Peirce, the master of American philosophers. In history, Professor Turner's *The Influence of the frontier*, a remarkable work and the parent of other illuminating books, is not provided." Another striking omission pointed out was George Ade and Montague Glass.

One criticism is the fact that the actual list contains too many ephemeral

productions in the field of fiction and is not representative in its selection of literary and art criticism of sociology, ethics, metaphysics and philosophy. The contemporary books on the list seem to be virtually every one a best seller. One reason for this would be to show what books the public are buying, presumably showing the trend of the thought of the day.

An Eminent Architect Visits American Libraries

Jozsef Vagojozses (Joseph Vago) spent April in this country visiting and studying library buildings in the large cities. He is an eminent architect and was sent to this country, representing the architects of the League of Nations, for ideas useful in the construction of the new library building to be erected in Geneva which will house the official library developed principally for research for the authorities of the League of Nations.

That library possesses about 200,000 important volumes and large sets of documents relating to the governments of the nations of the world—political and social science, international law and international customs and practices. Ultimately, the collection will number 1,500,000 v. The library will be opened to graduates of the world's advanced universities and to those connected with the League of Nations and the Foreign departments of the great nations. The contents of the library of the League of Nations represent languages of some 55 nations which will be necessary for the librarians who work among these books to understand as well as the principles and laws underlying library science.

Mr Vago visited New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington, New Haven, Boston, Cambridge, Albany, Toronto, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Urbana, Chicago and Cleveland. Before coming to America he made a similar tour of the principal cities of Europe, gathering ideas for the library.

New Librarian for Brooklyn, N. Y.

Milton J. Ferguson, now librarian of the California state library, has been appointed by its board as new librarian for the Brooklyn public library. Mr Ferguson is a native of West Virginia and is 51 years of age. His academic and master's degrees were received from the University of Oklahoma, and his library training was received in the New York State library school. Mr Ferguson was librarian of the University of Oklahoma from 1902 until 1907 when he joined the staff of the California state library. He succeeded the late Mr Gillis there as librarian in 1917.

Mr Ferguson has been an active member of national library organizations, and an effective worker in committees and in official positions in the same. He was California representative of Library War Service during the World War and a member of the State council of defense. He was admitted to the California bar in 1912. His work in extending the county library service for California is rated beyond the average. He was a member of the Sacramento State Buildings board, chairman of the State board of library examiners, president of the League of library commissioners, president of the Sacramento Council Boy Scouts of America, an honorary member of the Print Makers' society of California and the California society of etchers and an active member in the Rotary club.

Mr Ferguson was chosen by the Carnegie Corporation in company with the librarian of Glasgow, two years ago, to make a report on the progress and needs of library service in South Africa and visited South Africa for that purpose.

It may be expected that Mr Ferguson will add to his present attainments in the new library position just opening where his study and experience, particularly in the erection of library buildings, fit him admirably to meet some of the problems

facing the Brooklyn public library in its plans for further extension. The years of active administration and development of that library under Dr Frank P. Hill and his effective staff will have disposed of many details that will leave Mr Ferguson free to give his attention to the growing problems of the Brooklyn public library which may be expected to develop under the new regime in official and professional conditions. Having Dr Hill as consultant librarian will, in a way, weld the old and new with probably no trace of the joining.

Dr Koenig Returns to Germany

Dr Walther F. Koenig retired from the Library of Congress in April, after a service of very nearly 30 years.

Harriet W. Pierson of the Library of Congress gave an appreciative review of Dr Koenig's career at a recent library meeting in Washington.¹ She reviewed Dr Koenig's cultural background—a German, he received his higher education in German universities, specializing in philology and theology. His life was spent in intellectual pursuits, teaching and writing. His outstanding achievement was a history of German literature, first published in 1877 and republished in more than 20 editions.

After Dr Koenig came to the United States he received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania and was assistant librarian at that school from 1890 to 1900. In 1900 he was called to the Library of Congress as reviser in the Catalog division, where his superior linguistic qualifications were of great value. As reviser of cataloging he has set the highest standard of excellence. His schedule for L. C. classification of philology shows the mark of his rich store of knowledge and into which he put many hours of research. This classification was pronounced by Mrs Pierson

¹See p. 257.

"the fruit of the finest European culture transplanted to a new world." Unfailingly gracious, he has shared his knowledge with the humblest learner, and both the Library of Congress and other libraries have benefitted by the training thus given.

Mrs Pierson paid cordial tribute to Mrs Koenig. They are returning to their home in Germany where Dr Koenig will occupy himself in literary lines of interest.

A parting gift to Dr Koenig, by Mr Martel, was a plaque of green marble mounted with a gold plate upon which is engraved an open book bearing in the upper left hand corner a suggestion of the dome of the Library of Congress, and on the two pages an appreciative inscription to Dr Koenig in Latin.

Dedication—Wolfsohn Memorial Library in Jerusalem

The Wolfsohn Memorial library in Jerusalem, which has been building for several years, was dedicated on April 15 before probably one of the largest Jewish assemblies in recent years. The services were held in the amphitheatre given by Samuel Untermeyer to the Hebrew University. The British High Commissioner in Palestine, Sir John Chancellor, declared the library open after a hymn was sung by the university choral society and a large number of massed Jewish choirs.

The chancellor of the university, Dr Judah L. Magnes, recalled that the university's inauguration address was delivered by an illustrious statesman and philosopher who had been one of the greatest friends of the university. The entire audience rose in silent homage at the mention of the name of Lord Balfour.

Dr Hugo Bergman, librarian, recounted the history of the library. It was established in 1892 with a present of 30,000 volumes including priceless Hebrew books, by Dr Joseph Chasanowitz who died later in an almshouse in

Russia. Since then the library has grown from 32,000 volumes to 300,000 volumes.

The library contains a number of remarkable collections, most of which were gifts. It has the largest collection of medical works in the whole East. It has 6,000 volumes on Islamics and Oriental science and is considered the most representative Arab library in the world. A collection of 5,000 v. on chemistry was presented.

At the opening of the library, many of the library's treasures were on exhibition. A notable treasure is the original manuscript on the theory of relativity, presented to the library by Professor Einstein, a member of the university's first board of governors. Manuscripts telling the story of the *Exodus* from Egypt, of which there were more than 900 specimens, were exhibited.

In the library catalog all books are listed in Hebrew, Arabic and Russian.

The library is the finest structure of its kind in the East. It is built of native stone on historic Mount Scopus, overlooking the City of Jerusalem, the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley.

New Quarters for Children Public library, Warren, Ohio

The children's room in the Public library of Warren, Ohio, has been newly decorated and refurnished, much to the delight of the children who had begun to despair that the closed doors would ever open again.

Mrs J. W. Packard, of the Packard Motor Company, in memory of her mother, Mrs H. E. Gillmer, was the great friend that made anew the beautiful room with its colorful decorations and new and modern Library Bureau furniture of standard library type in which she herself found great pleasure. Her mother was much devoted to children, her home was always open to them, and she took a kindly interest in the sports of children. She loved books

and contributed much to the development of the Warren library.

The motif for decoration, suggested by Mrs Packard, includes ships of all times from the Dug-out to the Lindbergh flying ship. The soft rich browns and blues and tans of the friezes filled with delight those who could see them. Above these friezes is an equally beautiful ceiling with characteristic cloud effects over blue sky, and the walls are brown of glazed leathery effects. The floor is laid in tile made of composition—ground cork, oil and binders—durable and noiseless. The furniture including shelving, bulletin boards, high backed settees under the windows where a delighted child may become absorbed in a tale of adventure and still not be able to forget his attractive surroundings, blend in with the decorations.

The Warren public library now has two special rooms for study and recreative reading for young people—the Brainard memorial room for boys and girls of high school age and the new children's room just finished.

New Jersey's Pioneer Libraries

An interesting exhibition at the recent meeting of the New Jersey library association held in Atlantic City, was exhibits of pictures, posters and information regarding libraries in New Jersey from the earliest period.

Some of the oldest libraries in the state are:

The Trenton public library, founded in 1750 by Dr Thomas Cadwallader, an associate of Franklin in the Philadelphia library enterprise. He gave 500 pounds toward the establishment of the Trenton library. Two noted ones were the libraries of Mount Holly and Burlington which were established in the middle part of the nineteenth century.

The Elizabethtown library was founded in 1755; the Middletown library, 1760; Woodbury Society of Friends public library, 1789; Union Li-

brary of Woodbury, 1794; Union Library Company of New Brunswick, 1796; Princeton University library, 1746; Rutgers College library, 1766; Gardner A. Sage library, 1784; New Jersey State library, the oldest state library in the United States, 1796; the Flemington library and Pennington library, 1802; Salem Library Company, 1804; Pilesgrove library association, Woodstown, 1810; Society of Friends library, Haddonfield, 1802.

Coöperation Between Library and Museum

On February 26, 1930, the Phillips County museum, Arkansas, was formally opened. Visitors came all during the day and in the evening many out-of-town guests were present as well as representative citizens.

The museum has been built as an annex to the Helena public library, and part of the space will be used for library purposes.

A library association was formed 41 years ago by a group of women. A group of interested men bought the land and the women of the association built a library. From this association library with a small collection of books occupying just one room of the building, has grown a full-sized library containing more than 10,000 v., and maintained by a public tax. Under the administration of a trained librarian who is supported by a live active board, it is striving to serve the book needs of the community.

The museum was built to fill the need of preserving in a suitable place the articles of value which have accumulated. The interest has grown also and has culminated in a beautiful building costing approximately \$17,000.

Contributions came from practically every family in the county, from organizations, from corporations and from many generous individuals. The president of the library board has been most helpful and, besides outright gifts, time

after time has matched amounts given by others.

The museum is something of which all Arkansas may be proud. The contents are varied, there is much local history value. There are to be seen some fine oil paintings and many etchings. In one case there is a letter received by a native citizen from General Lafayette. In another there is a collection of Indian pottery and arrow heads, the equal of any collection in the south. The grounds around the library and museum have been landscaped and together these two, the one correlating the other, form a unified whole, a splendid institution which is entering into and taking part in the daily life of the entire community.

CHRISTINE SANDERS

State department of education
Little Rock, Ark.

**Dedication of New Addition
Public library, Toronto, Canada**

Quite an extensive addition was made to the Toronto public library system by the dedication on April 21, of the new quarters for the circulating library. The growth, both in extent and service, of the Toronto public library is an outstanding feature in its history. It was housed in outgrown quarters for a long time and with meager financial support, but for the past 25 years it has gone forward as one of the strong educational centers of Canada.

The occasion of the opening of the beautiful new library occurred at the meeting of the Ontario library association which added a large number to the distinguished company present. T. W. Banton, chairman of the Library board, presided. He stressed the important part the public libraries are playing in Canadian development.

Mr Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University and president of the A. L. A., was introduced by Dr Locke and in a scholarly presentation outlined the growth of library service, emphasizing the

major part that libraries had played in the development of civilization. He said, speaking with regard to library extension, "to provide opportunities does not compel action." He called attention to the fact that the library was a source of information for every part of the community, leaving no excuse for ignorance on the part of leaders in the church, lawyers, journalists, and laborers of every kind.

The Rev Canon H. J. Cody, of the University of Toronto, called the opening of the library a red-letter day in the history of popular education. He noted that the library system is an integral part in civic intellectual life. He stressed the value of libraries in the wise use of leisure.

Chief Justice Kelly, senior member of the Public Library board, recalled the development of the library system in Toronto, reviewing the events which he had seen in that development in his many years of service on the board.

Norman B. Gash, chairman of the Board of management, closed the speaking of the evening and called attention to the very successful progress made in the history and work of the Toronto public library from its beginning in 1888. Tracing the development of the various sections of the library, he called special attention to the specially designed art gallery for the John Ross Robertson historical collection, the finest in the Dominion. Its use by artists and historians is most gratifying.

The Toronto public library system was the successor of the Mechanics' Institute and the opening of the new building marked the centenary of the founding of the latter institution.

By free books and what goes with them in modern America we mean to erase the mob from existence. There lies the cardinal difference between a civilization which perished and a civilization that will endure.—*J. N. Larned.*

**American Library Institute
Meeting at Atlantic City, 1930**

There were 19 members of the Institute in attendance at the joint meetings held at Chelsea Hotel, April 4-5.

President H. L. Koopman opened the Institute meeting with a description and translation of a poem addressed by Milton to John Rouse, librarian of the Bodleian library (the original is the last of Milton's *Sylvarum Liber*).

Dr F. P. Hill, of Brooklyn public library, discussed the Librarian's retirement problem, a continuation of his paper at the Stockbridge meeting. He quoted extracts from correspondence which he had received on the subject. He gave the full text of a description by Dr Dewey of the advantages which the Lake Placid club hopes to make available for librarians and teachers—a Librarians' and Teachers' country club, made-over farm houses to be let at maintenance cost, and with opportunities for gardening, and free access to the general privileges and facilities of Lake Placid club. The prospects as suggested in Dr Dewey's letter were so alluring that it was resolved to appoint a committee, with Mr Brigham as chairman, to devote special study to the plan. (The committee as later constituted consists of Messrs Brigham, Hill and Wheeler)

The discussion of University publications and library exchanges by Dr W. S. Wallace, of Toronto, summed up the comparative gain and cost to the university (and the library) both financial and intellectual. His inclination to favor the issue and exchange of university publications was based, not on the doubtful gain to the library from exchanges, but on the benefits to the scholarly activity and prestige of the university from research publication.

Mr H. O. Brigham presented Librarianship as a stepping stone, giving a number of interesting instances of the attraction of librarians into larger administrative positions. Several of the earlier

examples were college librarians who became college presidents, but the movement at the present time is chiefly among business and special librarians who are promoted to higher positions in their respective companies.

Dr Andrew Keogh of Yale University, at the president's request, described some of the activities of early college librarians as depicted on panels in the Stirling library.

Dr Van Hoesen's Defense of book-begging attempted to show, by history and statistics, that libraries in general and university libraries in particular, owed their foundation, present maintenance and future growth very largely to private beneficence. "Some one has to give us our books," and the community of objective, between libraries and bookmen, in the increase of the use of books, makes the publisher "fair game" for the library—that is in case of a very specific need and insufficient funds.

Mr Belden's place on the program was taken by Mr R. H. Johnston of Washington, who read some Resolutions on interlibrary co-operation which had been submitted to the Association of transportation libraries. The plan advocates "five general and all-embracive collections"; further, in addition, a definition of fields of interest of collection by sectional or specialized libraries, the revision of the *Catalog of Books on Railway Economics* (1912), liberal interlibrary loan policies, piece-for-piece exchange of duplicates thru the Bureau of Railway Economics as clearing-house etc.

Dr R. G. Adams' paper (read by the secretary in the author's absence) gave examples of the loss and mutilation of books which have remained indispensable but have become irreplaceable. Dr Adams advocated, however, not the ejection of the reader, but a scrutiny of his need of such books and his fitness to be trusted with them. In the discussion which followed Dr Koopman described the practice at Brown University of

keeping early books in a special chronological series and of safeguarding the completeness of fine "sets" of standard authors. Mr Fitzgerald mentioned the desirability of keeping periodical sets complete and of preserving duplicate volumes for replacement stock. Dr Koch and Dr Keogh recounted various experiences of American scholars in Europe illustrating the formalities and precautions in European library practice. Miss Katharine B. Rogers of Trenton, N. J., told of a recent loss due to lax requirements of introduction.

Professor J. C. M. Hanson of Graduate library school, Chicago, was called on by the president to state to the meeting the need and difficulty of a definition of the term "Library Science." After discussion, the topic "Have we today a Library Science, and, if so, what is it?" was assigned to Mr C. Seymour Thompson for report at the next meeting.

HENRY B. VAN HOESEN
Secretary

Ontario Library Association
Annual meeting, April 21-22, 1930

There were so many special attractions for this year's Easter meetings that it is difficult to know which to mention first. The visit of Professor Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University and president of the American Library Association, fortunately came at a time when his address could be heard by the Ontario library association as well as the Toronto public library and its friends, on the occasion of the opening of the new Central lending library. The combined meeting afforded the privilege of hearing also the other speakers of that occasion and seeing the new building in all its beauty.

A short opening session, consisting of two papers only, left the remainder of Monday afternoon for round-table conferences. The first address was by Weir Grieve, a Scotsmen living in Tobermory, a small village in the Bruce Peninsula where wild animals are still to be seen

and whose quaintness is not yet spoiled by the tourist traffic. Mr Grieve's library story was full of interest. Nine years ago the library idea first became a reality. Slowly and with very little help it developed until now it is a flourishing library housed in a spacious new log cabin, patronized largely by Lake Huron fishermen.

Mr C. R. Sanderson who less than a year ago came from England to the Toronto public library as head of its circulating division, brought to the association an account of the County Library system of England and Scotland. A centralized library, making loans to rural communities, where no libraries had been, or very poor ones, makes it possible for remote villages to receive library service.

Three round-table conferences—Lending libraries, College and reference, and High-school libraries—organized last year, flourished this year with capacity attendance.

Tuesday morning, Professor Fred Landon, librarian of the University of Western Ontario, gave a report on the relation of public libraries to the extension work of the universities. He cited instances where successful coöperation had taken place in some of the public libraries, Hamilton being an outstanding example, where the books recommended by the University department of extension were brought immediately and placed on a special shelf.

Last year's executive appointed a committee of Ontario librarians to act with a committee of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers federation in considering the question of the coöperation of libraries with the Little Theatre movement. H. B. Voaden, Central school of commerce, Toronto, reported a grant of \$250 from the federation toward the immediate formation of a Provincial drama library for which the Toronto members should be empowered to buy the books.

Reverend T. B. Howard of Listowel introduced the subject of the revival of the library institutes in which much interest was shown. A recommendation was brought in that these regional groups should be reinstated and that the new inspector of public libraries, when the appointment is made, should be urged to plan for them. Mildred Ross of the New York library association, was present and very kindly told us how the matter was managed in New York state.

We were most fortunate in having with us representatives of the American Library Association, other than Professor Keogh—Miss Bogle, assistant-secretary of the A. L. A., and Emily V. D. Miller, editor of publications. Altho they were both scheduled to speak before round-tables in the afternoon, they very kindly brought to the Ontario library association greetings of the American Library Association at the morning meeting.

Suitable resolutions were read on the death of the late Mr Carson and Mr Steele. Both these men were greatly missed this year, as both were regular attendants at the meetings and passed away within the year.

The chairman of this year's conference was Mrs Kennedy, vice-president of the association.

Tuesday afternoon was devoted to two round-tables. The Regional group of catalogers listened to Miss Miller tell about the work of editing the publications of the American Library Association. Miss Bogle gave the address before the round-table on Work with boys and girls.

The Executive committee for 1930-31 is as follows: President, Mrs A. A. Kennedy, Kingston; first vice-president, Mr R. E. Crouch, London; second vice-president, Reverend T. B. Howard, Listowel. Councillors: Angus Mowat, Windsor; Marjorie Jarvis, Toronto, Mrs Norman Lyle, Hamilton; Annie Masson, Ottawa, and Cora Butler, Newcastle.

Library Meetings

Chicago—The Chicago library club holds its annual May party at the Chicago Woman's club, May 8. A delightful dinner was served in the main dining room of the Club to over 100 members. Preceding the program a short business session was held. Five new members recorded makes a total of 114 members for the year.

Officers elected are as follows: President, Walter Spofford, librarian, University Club library; first vice-president, Anita M. Hostetter, A. L. A. Headquarters; second vice-president, Julia Baker, Woodlawn branch public library; secretary, Alice Charlton, head cataloger, John Crerar library; treasurer, Caroline Bernhardt, Chicago public library.

The guest of honor, Miss Margaret Demchevsky of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education, made a very pleasing impression on the Club as she spoke as a pioneer librarian in Bulgaria. She gave a bird's eye view of the history of Bulgaria stressing its difficult struggles in past centuries for political, religious and social independence. Bulgaria now has two universities, the Academy of Music, the Academy of Art and 2,200 libraries, but it has had to build up practically everything in the past 50 years. Community houses rank first in importance in Bulgaria, theaters next, and then libraries, but it is the aim of the Ministry of Education to which Miss Demchevsky is attached, to reverse this order.

Libraries in Bulgaria are considered more or less a luxury and it is very difficult to secure funds for their maintenance. There are no trained librarians and the libraries are run by teachers, invalids or cripples, or even writers as this position allows them much leisure time to devote to their novels.

Miss Demchevsky expressed deep gratitude to the A. L. A. for their aid in promoting the library spirit in Bul-

garia. She told how architects, librarians and many others came to the library to view the plans, photographs and drawings of American libraries sent by the A. L. A. Their first exhibition was held last year and was so successful that the third Sunday in October was set aside permanently as Book Day. Miss Demchevsky wrote newspaper articles concerning the exhibit and the clergymen aided in its publicity by making announcements at their services. She said it was even necessary to "coax" the publishers to lend their books for the exhibit.

"But the crying need," Miss Demchevsky said, "is for a library school." There have been three sessions offered for instruction. The first library training course was only 11 days long, the next was 16 days and the third was a month long. Miss Demchevsky lectured six hours a day and there were excellent results. One of her students organized a college library after taking the third course. Those interested are now trying to secure funds to start a library school, also, to have various American books translated, and to carry on regular exhibits.

A very entertaining program was given thru the efforts of the members of the staff of the Evanston public library, Northwestern University library, John Crerar library and Graduate library school of the University of Chicago.

A short play, "Psychoanalyzing the librarian" was enacted by an all-star cast from Evanston headed by Dr Theodore W. Koch. A clever psychoanalysis was made of Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago public library, Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *LIBRARIES*, and the John Crerar library.

A one act play by the members of the John Crerar library staff gave an example of the service rendered in the J. C. L. under the direction of Superin-

tendent of Service William Teal. Alice Charlton, S. S. Dickinson and Einar Mose assisted Mr Teal.

The evening entertainment was concluded with a mystery play, the Spiral Stairway, very humorously performed by C. B. Kwei, Leon Carnovski, and W. M. Randall of the University of Chicago Graduate library school.

The interesting spring meeting of the Chicago regional group of catalogers and classifiers was held, April 28. There were 57 members and guests present for dinner and the program.

Miss Sarah Dickinson, of Crerar library, gave a humorous talk on the Idiosyncrasies of periodicals. She considered them from the standpoint of family life, with their births, growth, marriages and often speedy deaths. However, unlike the human race, they refused to stay dead and often, to the discomfiture of the cataloger, had several resurrections at unexpected intervals. She gave a number of illustrations of the erratic way in which the publishers of magazines disregard all of the ordinary laws of uniformity in regard to the time of issue, volume numbering and size of volumes.

She was followed by Miss Sadie Thompson of Northwestern University library, who spoke of periodicals from the binder's point of view. She stressed the herculean task of binding together in one volume the numbers of a single periodical which have appeared during the year under several different titles and various sizes, to say nothing of the confusion caused by irregular volume numbering and paging.

Resolutions were passed to be presented at the coming A. L. A. conference asking all regional groups to unite in petitioning publishers of periodicals to observe more uniformity in regard to the size, volume numbering and paging of periodicals.

Miss Harriet E. Howe, associate professor, Graduate library school, Univer-

sity of Chicago, was elected president for the coming year.

LUCY E. BROWN
Secretary

D. of C.—The Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia group of catalogers and classifiers had a dinner meeting in Washington, April 19. There were 31 persons present. Mary Louise Dinwiddie of the University of Virginia, presided.

Miles O. Price, librarian of the Law library of Columbia University, gave an interesting address on classification in a law library. Dr George E. Wire, librarian of the Worcester County law library, spoke of his experiences as a law librarian. Theodore A. Mueller, of the Library of Congress, discussed cataloging theology. Harriet Pierson, of the Library of Congress, spoke in appreciation of the work of Dr Walther Koenig who recently retired as assistant chief of the Catalog division of the Library of Congress, after 30 years' service. Regret was expressed that Miss Olive Jack, assistant chief of the Law division of the Library of Congress, who was to discuss her work, was unable to be present on account of illness.

Members of the advisory council were elected as follows: Lucy Throckmorton of the University of Richmond library, Gertrude Bergman of the University of Maryland library, and Hazel Bartlett, Library of Congress.

Miss Dinwiddie invited the group to meet next year at the University of Virginia.

Florida—Florida librarians gathered in Jacksonville, April 10-11, after a two years interval owing largely to the attractions and distractions of the A. L. A. convention in Washington in 1929. This made 1930 the tenth meeting which was unusually well attended.

Dr Helen T. Woolley of Columbia University spoke at the opening session, giving a most illuminating and delightful talk on the child's pre-school interest in stories. Preceding the distinguished

speaker, the delegates were welcomed by the acting mayor of Jacksonville and the president of the F. L. A. who is also librarian of the Jacksonville public library. Mr Marron spoke briefly, also, on the historic cultural position of the library and the modern library's task of getting together a collection of books that will serve every need of the community.

At the afternoon session, Mrs Garrett Porter, secretary of the Florida historical society, made a plea for greater co-operation among librarians and Floridians in general for the preservation of facts of historical interest, source letters, family records and all material of the kind.

Dr Joseph Roemer urged the raising of high-school library standards for Florida. As state high-school inspector his work has taken him into every part of Florida and he was gratified by the ready response he met everywhere regarding co-operation in the advancement of educational standards. The schools are working out a plan of retaining their present librarians, when satisfactory, by paying tuition at summer schools where experienced workers may learn modern library technique. Dr Roemer is also professor of education at the University of Florida.

Library complacency received something of a shock in the next paper by Carl Bohnenberger of the Jacksonville public library. "In literature which is the library worker's own field, librarians have so far accomplished little or nothing—the work of the late Frances Newman being a notable exception."

At the annual banquet the speaker was Harold F. Brigham of the Nashville public library, who in a brilliant talk on Serving readers today inspired all his listeners to a fresh enthusiasm for book-and-reader activities.

The second day's session was opened by Jacksonville's city planner, George W. Simons who spoke on The Public library as a civic asset. Mr Simons expressed his great appreciation of the value of a

library in his own work, he not only had the resources of the local library at his command but made use of nearly any book he needed thru interlibrary loans.

Florida library association business followed in a symposium on library extension in which a county library bill was thoroly discussed, Olive Brumbaugh of Orlando leading the discussion.

Helen V. Stelle of Tampa spoke on Educational foundations and state needs. Mrs Minerva L. Blanton who had had library commission experience in North Carolina contributed an interesting outline of commission activities.

Resolutions and election of officers followed a brief symposium on library publicity. The newly elected officers are: President, Helen V. Stelle, librarian, Tampa public library; first vice-president, Carl Bohnenberger, Jacksonville public library; second vice-president, E. L. Robinson, Tampa; secretary, Henrie May Eddy, Gainesville; treasurer, Mrs F. R. Wallace, Orlando.

Library exhibits were an interesting feature of the convention. The Library Bureau, Gaylord, Demco, and two local bookstores had attractive displays. The Universal Dixie Bindery gave a luncheon to the visitors on the opening day after which a touring trip was made to the Dixie Bindery and the new branch library at Springfield, which has a teacher's room set aside for the exclusive use of the teachers of Jacksonville.

Hawaii—The eighth annual meeting of the Hawaii library association was held at the Library of Hawaii, March 25. Mrs Laura R. Sutherland, of the Library of Hawaii, was asked to represent the Hawaii library association as delegate to the A. L. A. conference.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs Laura R. Sutherland; vice-presidents, Mrs Isabel Welch, Mrs Juliet Davis and Helen Kearney; treasurer, Catherine Delamere; secretary, Stella Maude Jones.

Margaret Newman of the Library of Hawaii was appointed chairman of the

entertainment committee for the proposed post-conference trip of the A. L. A.

New York—There were 93 present at a dinner meeting of the New York regional group of catalogers on April 2. Talks were made by members of the group who were in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject of cataloging, a number of methods in prominent institutions being presented by representatives of the same.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Emilie Mueser of the Engineering Societies library; vice-president, Dorothy E. Cook of the H. W. Wilson Company; secretary-treasurer, Emma Buffa of the New York public library.

Ontario—The annual meeting of the Ontario regional group of catalogers was held on Tuesday, April 22, 1930, in the Club house of the Toronto public library under the chairmanship of Janet S. Porteous. There were 52 present.

The guest speaker of the afternoon was Emily V. D. Miller, editor of publications, American Library Association. Miss Miller gave first a graphic description of the Headquarters offices in Chicago, touching on the work of the various departments. She then spoke more particularly of the editorial committee and its procedure regarding the various manuscripts submitted to it.

She described in an entertaining manner one of her recent activities, taking charge of the A. L. A. exhibit which was sent to the International library and bibliographical congress at Rome, last year, and her subsequent visit to the *Bibliothèque Nationale*.

Officers elected for 1930-31 were: Chairman, M. Edna M. Poole, librarian, Academy of Medicine, Toronto; vice-chairman, Kathleen Moyer, Galt public library; secretary-treasurer, May MacLachlan, reference division, Toronto public library; representatives, Doris Dignum, University of Toronto library, and Florence Cameron, St. Thomas public library.

Texas—The librarians engaged in library service in the libraries in the city of Dallas, Texas, on March 16 met and organized the Dallas library club. There are within the city approximately 50 librarians and assistants who will profit in such meetings with their colleagues. The club plans to meet five times a year. Miss Cleora Clanton, librarian of the Dallas public library, is president and Helen T. Coffin, cataloger of Southern Methodist University library, secretary. The immediate purpose to be met by the club will be preparation for the Southwestern library association meeting in Dallas next October.

Wisconsin—The sixth annual meeting of the Fox River Valley library association held at Green Bay, Wisconsin, April 23, Sybil Schuette presiding, had an attendance of 55.

Topics of general interest discussed were: How is once popular fiction disposed of?, How is school library instruction handled by libraries?, Do libraries in the state pay for newspaper publicity—do they pay for local papers?

Miss Reely of the Wisconsin library commission discussed Permanent gains in fiction during the past 10 years. She based her selection on reprints, on circulation in public libraries and upon the opinions of the librarians themselves. Only 120 titles were selected as being considered of permanent value.

W. L. Evans, trustee of the Kellogg public library, gave an interesting description of the collection of old and rare books presented to that library by the former M. Witold Chewolebog of Flintville, a settlement near Green Bay. These books are interesting from the standpoint of printing, paper making, binding and tooling, and are principally upon topics of theology and philosophy, having little commercial value. The books date from 1524 to 1620. Most of the volumes are bound in parchment and vellum and are from

the important presses of Europe—Amsterdam, Venice, Rome and England. The Rev. Chewolebog was born in Warsaw but lived in Flintville for 45 years.

Mr Earl Fiske, discussing First editions and book collecting, told what to look for in collecting first editions. Some of the works of present popular writers are counted as first editions with an eye to the future.

President for the coming year, Bertha Marx of Sheboygan, secretary, May Hart of Neenah. The 1931 meeting will be held at Neenah.

RUTH R. FRANCIS
Secretary

Coming meetings

The Southwestern library association will hold its 1930 meeting at Dallas, Texas, October 29-November 1.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania library association will be held in Williamsport, October 21-24, 1930.

Annual meeting of the Utah library association will be held at American Fork, June 14.

The next annual meeting of the Illinois library association will be held in Moline, October 15-18.

There will be a joint meeting of the Ohio, Indiana and Indiana Library Trustees associations at Dayton, Ohio, October 15-17.

A group of North Central states including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota will hold a regional library conference in St. Paul, October 14-17.

Plans have been made for a meeting of the Museum group of the S. L. A. with the American association of museums in Buffalo on June 4-7. E. Louise Lucas, librarian of the Fogg art museum, Harvard University, is chairman, and Minnie White Taylor, librarian of the Cleveland Museum of natural history, is secretary. Paul Vanderbilt, librarian of the Pennsylvania museum, Philadelphia, is chairman of the program committee.

American Library Association

Notes and news

A leaflet to be had from A. L. A. Headquarters contains information about summer courses in library science to be offered in 1930. The list covers schools in 35 states and two Canadian provinces. The material is conveniently outlined giving dates of courses, descriptive notes on the work to be covered and other information desirable.

An exhibit showing library work with children has been prepared at A. L. A. Headquarters from material contributed by the children's department of 26 public libraries. It is now available for loan to any group interested in children's work. The material consists of posters, scrapbooks illustrating library service to children in every particular. The exhibit is based on one shown at the A. L. A. conference at West Baden in 1928. It is entirely up-to-date and arranged in convenient form for display in a small space.

A diploma of honor will be awarded to the book exhibit of the A. L. A. at the Ibero-American Exposition at Seville, Spain, June 21.

More than 500 books were contributed to the exhibit by interested American publishers. The collection has been given to the *Junta Para Ampliacion de Estudios* at Madrid, and will form the nucleus of a permanent American library in Spain. It is hoped that the American publishers will keep the library up-to-date.

The report of the Board on the library and adult education gives four experiments with reading lists in connection with nation-wide broadcasting: 1) The World Peace Foundation reading lists; 2) Walter Damrosch's talks on music appreciation; 3) Lists by the A. L. A. for the National League of Women Voters; 4) *The Voice of the Air* carried reading lists by Effie L. Power for the American School of the Air. Educa-

tional opportunities in radio have been under observation by the Board thruout the year.

Projects are being carried on in four colleges under grants from the Carnegie Corporation as experiments in alumni education: Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin; Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; and Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Other colleges and universities are studying the possibilities of issuing alumni reading courses.

Important contacts are maintained with allied organizations. Considerable correspondence and personal interviews to various groups have been the means of more readers.

There are 33 readers' advisers in 29 libraries in 17 states, the District of Columbia, and one province in Canada.

Special publications for the year are: Emma Felsenthal's Readable books in many subjects; *Adult Education and the Library*, issued quarterly; reprints from *Adult Education and the Library*; The Reader and the library, prepared at A. L. A. Headquarters; and direct publicity thru the newspaper associations and material issued thru their various bulletins.

The report of the Committee on library extension says that at the end of three and a half years of active work, library extension is becoming a citizen's movement. Progress was made in county library work, particularly, in the strengthening of many of the existing county libraries. Accomplishments cover a program of direct financial aid for library extension on the part of an Educational foundation; an institute for the discussion of extension problems; an assistant at Headquarters; an A. L. A. regional field agent for the South. Rapid development in the South seems imminent. Other sections besides the South need financial help. More state agencies are at work, but their powers, personnel and appro-

priations are too limited. Library laws need study and improvement.

The A. L. A. is about to publish a compilation of American library laws made by Milton J. Ferguson thru a grant from the Carnegie Corporation under the auspices of the League of library commissions. Consolidation with agencies already serving on country-wide extension should be more frequently and seriously studied by librarians. Library extension leaders may well study taxation problems. Larger units other than the county must be found, in addition to the combination of counties for library purposes now possible. A stronger and larger extension personnel will be needed if county libraries are to multiply fast.

Coöperation with more than a dozen agencies of national or international scope is reported. The executive assistant has prepared a library extension leaflet to be used in Parent-Teacher work. It has been distributed widely and has led to wide attendance at national meetings. Much interest has been aroused in library extension thru farm journals, women's magazines, school periodicals, and other means of publicity.

Of the \$21,000 the Executive board budgeted from Carnegie Corporation grants and endowments, \$19,787 was spent.

(The report of the committee is quite extended and well merits consideration and study by those who are interested in library service.—*Editor*)

Report of the A. L. A. Membership committee announces a total of 13,127 members.

It is reported that Donne Byrne is the most widely read author among those in the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. Messer Marco Polo was the prime favorite among the books. The books taken were mostly recreative and amusing.

Concerning California Meeting

Mrs Julia G. Babcock, president of the California library association, will be chairman of the California Hospitality committee for the A. L. A. conference at Los Angeles. Mrs Babcock will be assisted by 22 librarians and others interested in library service.

A letter from Ida G. Wilson, secretary of the Arizona library association, stresses in glowing terms the wonderful scenery and interesting spectacles that are to be found at the Grand Canyon.

A very earnest invitation is extended for everybody to stay as long as possible, and the points of interest are pointed out.

A bibliography attached is as follows:
James, G. W. *In and around the Grand Canyon*
Lant, A. C. *Through our unknown Southwest*
Robinson, W. H. *Story of Arizona*
Saunders, C. F. *Finding the worth while in the Southwest*

Cornelia D. Plaister, librarian of San Diego, says: "I hope the library visitors will include San Diego in their trip, since we are such a gorgeous playground, and we hope there will be many people who will come to see us either before or after the convention. Our various air lines in and out of San Diego have sent information to the Travel committee of the A. L. A. and I believe there is very little I can offer other than that. I thot of travel by plane as a unique feature of our part of the country which would be interesting to stress."

Meetings scheduled

Orra E. Monnette, president of the Board of Library Commissioners of Los Angeles, will give the address of welcome at the first general session, followed by a presidential address from Dr Keogh. There will be a reception later in the evening.

The Library movement in California will be the subject of a full session. Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University

and president of the American Library Association, will preside.

Milton J. Ferguson, librarian of the California state library, will speak on the county library system of California; Althea Warren, first assistant-librarian of the Los Angeles public library, will discuss the state's public libraries; Nathan van Patten, director of Stanford University library, will speak on college libraries; Ella S. Morgan, librarian of Lincoln High School library, Los Angeles, on school libraries; and Dr Max Farrand, director of research at the Huntington library, will describe that library.

Robert G. Sproul, who will be president of the University of California after July 1, will address the third general session of the conference, followed by Levering Tyson, field representative of the American Association for Adult Education, who will speak on two new aspects of adult education—alumni and radio education.

Forty sections and committees will hold round-table meetings to discuss rural adult education, the public library in the field of business, reading for pleasure among college students, hospital library service, the junior college library, library architecture, western books and book buying, library publicity, school library work and related problems.

Mabel R. Gillis, assistant librarian of the California state library, will speak before the League of Library commissions and the National Association of state libraries on Special features of the work of the California state library, and at the same meeting, Mr Ferguson will report on a demonstration of library service financed in Louisiana by the Carnegie Corporation upon recommendation of the League. The demonstration was planned to show what a newly established state library agency can do if the work is adequately financed.

The Mexican immigration problem will be the subject of a talk by Dr Emory

Stephen Bogardus, director of Social welfare at the University of California at Los Angeles, before the Committee on work with the foreign born. Dr Bogardus' address will be followed by a discussion of Americanization work by Ettie Lee, assistant supervisor of Americanization in the Los Angeles city schools.

The space available at Headquarters, the Biltmore Hotel, will be sufficient for many meetings and with such adjunctive space also as will relieve the hard traveling back and forth that has been experienced on similar occasions.

What of the libraries?

An interesting article prepared for the point of view of the librarian arriving at Los Angeles and wanting to know what there is to see in the way of various types of libraries has been prepared by Mrs Faith Holmes Hyers, library publicist of Los Angeles public library. The high points are as follows:

They are planning information folders of all kinds, and a hospitality and trip committee to arrange visits and to try to see that people are taken wherever they want to go. The outlook for visitors is so extensive, the variety of wishes to be met and the multitude of things to be seen make it a tremendous task in attempting to meet the wants and wishes of the occasion.

The convention meets at the Biltmore hotel with windows overlooking the park-like grounds of the Los Angeles public library. It has been said of this building, "The library is without question one of the noblest buildings in America. It follows no accepted order of architecture but thru it strains of the Spanish, of the East, of the Modern European, come and go like folk songs in a great symphony rising to new and undreamt of heights in an order truly American in spirit." The decorations of the interior were divided among three artists but they are equally in keeping with the building.

Guides and informational folders will acquaint visitors with the many attractions which in themselves are worth the study of visitors. The parts of the library devoted to technical and professional service have been described many times, but the chance to see it will be appreciated.

Representative libraries outside the city limits doing active work are those at Long Beach under the guidance of Mrs Theodore Brewitt, and the Pasadena public library, a beautiful new building, maintained by Miss Jeannette Drake from whom one would expect the high per capita rate of 14 volumes circulation which is their record. Transportation will be furnished to visitors to both these libraries, and many tempting side-trips for sightseers may be combined with stop-offs at libraries en route.

Other library attractions are the Municipal reference library, the Industrial library of the Southern California Edison Company and the Los Angeles County Library headquarters. Helen Vogleson, of the County library, will be glad to plan trips to representative county libraries as well as explain the work of the headquarters of the largest county library, serving 158 community branches scattered over 3,000 square miles.

The State library at Sacramento moved in its spacious and beautiful building in the summer of 1928, and is well worth a visit to Sacramento. The visitors who are interested will be taken to the Los Angeles City School Library headquarters which serves 5,500 teachers and 200,000 children under the direction of Jasmine Britton. Representative high school and junior high school libraries in the city will keep open house the first day of the convention for visitors.

The new library at the University of California is of great interest with its many fine collections. It is under the direction of John E. Goodwin, librarian. A trip to the older University of Southern California may include drives thru

residential districts, a view of Exposition park, and the Los Angeles museum of history and science. The departmental libraries are of great interest. The Los Angeles museum has much of interest which Lenore Greene, librarian, will be glad to show the visitors. If time permits, a delightful trip could be made to the Southwest museum and library.

Others may be interested in the Mount Wilson observatory and library, as well as the professional objectives and the wonders of nature. The California Institute of Technology and the American example of the Oxford plan of colleges now being worked out in the Claremont colleges will be of great interest.

A trip to the Henry E. Huntington library and art gallery in San Marino, a 40 minute drive from Los Angeles, is a delightful prospect. Some of the treasures of this library collection are the following manuscripts: the Ellesmere Chaucer, the Franklin Autobiography, a genealogy of the Washington family in the handwriting of George Washington, and a letter from Lincoln to Grant expressing the former's confidence in the latter's ability at the time Grant assumed supreme command of the Union armies in 1864; printed books, a "block book," a Gutenberg Bible, Caxton's *Recuyell of the Histories of Troye*, a "King James" bible, a first folio of Shakespeare, the 1648 *Lawes of Massachusetts*, an "Eliot Indian" bible, a Kelmscott Chaucer, and a Doves Press bible. A half day will be all too short to see this place, but such a visit will be reckoned among delightful memories.

Expeditions will be arranged for all visiting librarians at the rate of 400 daily, to view the places of interest of their choice, forming groups of visitors who are like-minded as to what they wish to see.

[A little study beforehand as to what one wants to see will make entertainment an easier matter for the hosts of the occasion.]

What to see

A most attractive invitation¹ to "come and see" accompanied by a description of the new Pasadena library, was sent in for use in *LIBRARIES* by Helen S. Stevenson of the Pasadena public library staff.

In a most delightful fashion Miss Stevenson has told of the things that would delight the heart of the visitor. Among the things she points out is the easy transportation that will take you over the 11 miles that separate Pasadena from Los Angeles. Then she proceeds to describe the wonderful buildings, the spaciousness of wide streets, the charm of low buildings, green lawns and palm trees, capping it with a graceful introduction of the wonderful Colorado Street bridge.

Places of general interest would be the Huntington library and art gallery, the California Institute of Technology, the Hill Avenue branch of the public library—a lovely little Spanish building surrounded by a generous lawn. This is a librarian's dream come true, a dream that will soon triple itself in Pasadena since two other branches are to have new buildings. For those interested in school libraries, there is the Junior College library and the Pasadena City School library.

There is the Community Playhouse, famous in little theatre circles both for its high standards of play production and its interesting Spanish architecture and atmosphere; the Rose Bowl, the huge amphitheatre nationally known as the scene of the annual New Year's football battle; the mile of Christmas trees, the street of deodars that forms such a beautiful spectacle at Christmas time which people from all over the United States come to see during the holidays; Orange Grove Avenue, a world famous street still retaining its deserved, historic name "the street of millionaires"; and

the Civic Center, composed at present of the library and city hall—all so interesting.

At the head of one of Pasadena's main streets is the Public library building with its most unusual setting and surroundings. Inside, the building gives a sense of space and compactness, which is only a seeming contradiction, for high ceilings, uncluttered floor space and convenient arrangement of desks give an atmosphere of freedom, while easy accessibility to the tools of the library gives the feeling of admirable concentration. The library proper is on one floor so there are no obscure corridors, no searching for rooms, and, as a result, the resources of the library are at hand. One needs to be reminded to look for certain details which might escape attention—the Peter Pan frieze over the fireplace in the Boys and Girls department the gift of the sculptor Maud Daggett to the children of Pasadena. Of allied interest in this room are the charming colored wood blocks made by the Gearharts, two local artists, which form a decorative and colorful contrast to the dark wood of the panelling above the bookcases. The outdoor reading rooms claim interest. These rooms, one for adults and one for the children, are places of delightful retreat.

Of unusual interest in the library is the acoustic plaster on the walls which permits people to talk above the approved "library whisper" and yet not disturb the quiet. The workrooms are all large and light and most of them have large windows which frame pleasant views. The staff quarters are comfortable, from the well-equipped kitchen and pleasant dining room to the delightful roof porch where deck chairs, swing, umbrella table and an unobstructed mountain view aid in rest periods. "Come and see for yourselves. Seeing is believing!"

Believing after all is the principal thing!

¹It is a matter of regret that lack of space prevented printing the invitation in full.—Editor of *LIBRARIES*.

High lights in the program

President Keogh will discuss Scholarship in library work in his presidential address. A group of California librarians headed by Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian, will discuss The Library movement in California. Every phase of the subject will be presented. Robert G. Sproul, president-elect, of the University of California, will discuss The Place of the library in higher education, on Friday morning. Levering Tyson, field representative of American Association for Adult Education, will present Two new aspects of adult education—alumni and radio education. On Saturday afternoon, June 28, the Newbery medal will be presented and the author who won the prize will be heard. The other addresses for the afternoon will be The Social significance of library work with children, by Ralph Munn; Everett Dean Martin, director, Peoples Institute, New York City, will be heard.

The Agricultural Library meetings have been provided for by the citrus interests. This foretells a large increase in the membership of this section. However the Department of Agriculture in Washington will present a number of topics well worth consideration. In addition to discussion of Agricultural documents, Farm Board material will come in for discussion.

The American Association of Law Libraries, as usual, has a long and interesting program scheduled.

At the Art Reference round-table, in addition to the program, Gilmor Brown of Pasadena will discuss the American theater.

The program of the Bibliographical Society of America sounds very interesting and inviting with the simple headings, but doubtless the current of erudition will be a little too strong for the ordinary library swimmer.

The Business Libraries section has a program on which may be found discus-

sions of Service to business in the small and medium sized library, Ten business books for every library, and Advertising library service to the business man.

The Canadian library meeting, under the chairmanship of John Ridington of the University of British Columbia library, will discuss plans for the forthcoming Survey of Canadian library situation.

The catalogers will discuss, among other interesting things, Projects in incunabula, Rules for entry for serials in various countries, What is research in cataloging, and Professor Randall of the University of Chicago graduate library school will talk about The Uses of library catalogs as a research project.

"Some material in the Huntington library collection" will be an engaging topic presented by Dr Max Farrand of the Huntington library.

The County Libraries section will probably overflow its rooms by the audience it will attract, and as for the subjects: Mrs Julia G. Babcock, president of the California state library association, has been scheduled to tell What Californians mean by a county library; Mrs Beatrice Sawyer Rossell of A. L. A. Headquarters is to talk on Service thru advertising; and glimpses of county library service will be given from Arizona, British Columbia, Hawaii, Louisiana, New Jersey, South Carolina and always, of course, Wisconsin.

The Hospital Libraries round-table as usual, after discussing their important topics, will have a tea.

The library problems of future state service thru commissions and libraries, among other interesting things, will present The Future farmers of America, discussed by the chief of Agricultural education of California. After so many trials at picturing rural America further east in the past, this subject will doubtless attract attention.

The Library Buildings round-table will have for a general topic Tendencies in library architecture and planning during the past decade. It is to be hoped that some of the nightmares of the past will be dispersed.

"Motion pictures and visual aids" has achieved a place on the program. Los Angeles ought to be prolific in giving valuable up-to-date ideas on this.

The Periodical section will be heard from with interest as Mrs A. F. Leiden-decker of Los Angeles will tell How to supplement the book budget in finance and economics; George Tenny, editor of *The Electrical West*, will introduce The Library's growing ally—business magazines. It may be expected that Halsey W. Wilson will give something of value in his years of experience in discussing Coöperative clearing house for duplicates.

The Press and a state program by John Ness of the *Los Angeles Times* is a new note.

The report of the Committee on library radio broadcasting will be a closed meeting. In contrast, it is announced that school librarians are free to go from one group to another, as they desire, among the various conferences and round-tables on school libraries problems. The greatest number of subjects are listed under the school division. An effort is being made to make up for the lost time that belongs to the past 20 years in discussing matters of common interest to schools and libraries today.

In addition, the section for library work with children will discuss Book selection and purchase, The Library's budget for children's books, Choice of editions of children's classics and other books, The Place of textbooks and subscription books in a children's library, and Selecting current books for children's libraries.

What religious books are in demand in California libraries will be discussed by F. K. Howard.

The School Libraries section will discuss The Psychology of influence, and The Abiding value of great literature by the old-time favorite, Mrs Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Ojai.

Mr Ulveling of the Public library of Detroit has a number of interested persons on toe to hear him tell of the Detroit system—"Charge it yourself."

Finances, salaries and choosing librarians are of equal interest to the trustees who, doubtless, will be pleased to hear these important matters.

The Round-table of work with the foreign born will discuss the library service as it affects Mexican and Filipino immigrants and Social values in learning English.

The interests of the young people who can be classed in general as young people have been intrusted to Helen Haines, Norman Fenton and Annie S. Cutter, favorites of all library attendants. Norman Fenton, director of the California Bureau of Juvenile Research, will discuss Reading guidance of delinquent boys.

Two joint sessions of the Professional Training section will be held with the Training Class section. It will be interesting to know how they tell each other apart. Elizabeth M. Smith, as chairman of the Training Class section augurs something of interest for the medium sized and small public libraries. Harriet E. Howe, University of Chicago graduate library school, will discuss things of less general interest to such libraries, but important for the larger institutions.

An Order and Book Selection round-table will have a historical complexion which will be furnished by books that treat of that section of the country where the meeting is held. *Subscription Books Bulletin* is another thing, state and continent wide in its application. This ought to bring discussions worth while.

The Lending section will struggle again with "the reader and the book,"

as presented by B. H. Lehman of the University of California, Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis, Missouri, and Marguerite Gates of Newark, N. J.

The Junior College Libraries round-table will try to find out what makes a junior college library.

The state librarians under Louis J. Bailey, chairman, will make reports of progress. An outstanding item will be a Memorial address: Dr Thomas Lynch Montgomery presented by Frederick A. Godcharles of Pennsylvania state library.

The Pacific Northwest library association will have a luncheon and business meeting at noon, June 24.

A long and impressive section of the program is devoted to matters in the hands of the A. L. A. council.

Interesting Things in Print

Adult Education and the Library for April contains the following: Discussion groups; How to make reading effective; Advising Buffalo readers; and some half a dozen pages of news and notes.

The Public library of Washington, D. C., has prepared a sheet showing a personality rating scale. This is used in the selection of candidates for appointment in the library and is based on scholastic records of achievement, health, and other factual records.

Dr T. P. Sevensma, librarian of the League of Nations library, has written a foreword to a Key to League of Nations' Documents, 1920-29, compiled by Marie J. Carroll, chief of the reference service on international affairs of the World Peace Foundation library. The Key is being published as an aid to libraries and not for profit.

Special Libraries for April is made up of contributions from well-known members in library service on Public library service to business men, its development and present phase. The business library

of the public libraries in Newark, N. J., Providence, Indianapolis, New York City, Savannah, Ga., and San Francisco are well set forth by those in charge of the business branches in those places.

The program and other interesting matter concerning the San Francisco meeting are given full space.

The Reference department of the Free library, Oakland, Calif., have prepared stamped, self-addressed postals, the reverse side of which bears the following:

..... (Firm Name)

..... (Address)

We are interested in the following subjects:

We { have } in our office a library containing most of the books, periodicals, etc., needed by us for reference and research.

Signed
Date

These postals are sent to all new industries established in Oakland. Accompanying is a letter inviting the firm, its employes and associates to use the library, to call for any assistance it can render, and offering membership cards to all connected with the firm.

The outstanding periodical which has ceased publication in the last year was the distinguished *Edinburgh Review* which was closed out last fall. It was founded in October 1802 by a group of brilliant young writers which included Sydney Smith, who is usually credited with suggesting the publication, Henry Brougham and Francis Jeffrey. It was started as a distinctly political effort with no idea that it would have anything but a short career. The contributors to the *Edinburgh Review* form a long line of distinguished authors beginning with Sydney Smith and followed by most of the men of prominence in the political work in their day. The last number of the *Review* was the five hundred and tenth!

The *Weekly List* of United States publications, April 30, has in it a number of entries which deal with subjects of growing current interest in the public libraries. Some of these are:

Aeronautics.

Design of plywood webs for airplane wing beams, 1930. 17 pages, illus. (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Report No. 344.) 10c

A technical publication on the subject with graphs and statistical tables.

Aviation.

Naval aviation engine manual prepared by the Power Plant Section, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, 1929. 122 pages, illus. (Navy Dept.) Cloth, \$2

This manual covers the development of aircraft engines, discussion of engine types, general principles, a glossary of terms, power discussion, engine construction details, lubrication, carburetion, ignition, accessories, fuel, repairs, etc.

Comptroller of the Currency.

Annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency December 2, 1929. 1930. 737 pages. (Treasury Dept.) Cloth, \$1.25

This is one of the most important reports in connection with the finances issued by the Government, same containing a complete exposition of the workings of the National banking system for 1929, including organization, failures, redemption of currency loans and discounts, workings of the Federal Reserve Banks, stocks of money in the United States, and in fact almost any information wanted by financial institutions is found therein.

Farm Timber.

Measuring and marketing farm timber. Revised April, 1930. 56 pages, illus. (Farmers' Bulletin 1210.) 10c

Lack of knowledge in the estimating and selling of timber shows woodland owners a disadvantage thereby often losing them money. This is a valuable and practical bulletin covering the principal wood products, measurement and scaling of timber, sales value of standing timber, when and how to sell stock, saw mills, etc., also interestingly illustrated.

Magnetic Measurements.

Directions for magnetic measurements. 1930. 129 pages, illus. (Coast and Geodetic Survey, Serial 166.) Cloth, 60c

This report covers the theory of magnetic measurements, directions for magnetic observations on land and sea, operation of a magnetic observatory with results, and also contains information on earthquakes, with a series of tables and illustrations.

Radio Weather Code.

International radio weather code for use on United States selected ships, 1930. 14 pages. (Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.) Cloth, 75c

The *Weekly List* will be sent free on request to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

In requesting publications noted, the title, series and issuing office should always be given.

In coöperation with the American Classical league, the Enoch Pratt free library of Baltimore has published a four-page circular, which includes a short introductory sketch of Vergil's life and influence and a list of 17 works by, or about Vergil. The intention is that this circular shall be widely distributed to the general public, as an economical and effective way to call attention to the subject and to encourage worthwhile reading. The library is prepared to furnish other libraries with the circular with local imprint at a low cost.

Mimeographed copies of the paper, *The Foreign Dealer*, by H. G. Russell of the University of Minnesota, which was read at the Midwinter meeting of the University and reference librarians, have been prepared. These will be sent to anyone on request. Address H. G. Russell, Order department, University of Minnesota library, Minneapolis.

Suggested Reading List for Voters' Service

Prepared by the American Library Association

Investigative function of Congress. George B. Galloway. In the *Reference Shelf*, v. 5, No. 10. pp. 87-104. December, 1928.

A clear explanation of Congressional investigations as to aids in legislation; supervision of the administration; providing information for the public. Both advantages and disadvantages are briefly set forth.

No dodging a Senate subpoena. In *Literary Digest*, 92:8-9, January, 1927.

Explains how the effectiveness of Congressional investigations was assured by the Supreme Court decision which confirmed the right to compel witnesses to attend investigations.

William Green at Senate hearing. In *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. 130:2304. April 5, 1930.

Gives a picture of the Senate inquiry into unemployment.

The Campaign fund and the quizzes. In *Literary Digest*, 97:5. May 26, 1928.

This editorial digests newspaper comment on the work of the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating committee, including both approving and adverse criticism. Another picture of a specific investigation.

Dimock, Marshall Edward. Congressional Investigating committees. Johns Hopkins Press, 1929.

A study of all congressional investigation from 1789 to 1927 inclusive, in relation to the sum total of the processes of national government. At once scholarly and readable, this book provides an excellent background for study of recent development.

The Catholic Periodical Index

Up to now, with the exception of the few titles included in the Wilson guides, there has been no adequate service for listing material appearing in Catholic periodicals.

On March 22, 1930, the first number of the *Catholic Periodical Index* was issued. It should be a valuable reference aid for students and research workers.

The idea of this important bibliographical tool is not new. The former chairman of the Library section of the National Catholic educational association, Rev Paul J. Foik, C. S. C., had it before the attention of the yearly conference of librarians for the past few years. Father Foik valiantly endeavored to interest those who might help financially by underwriting the undertaking, but the hoped-for support was not forthcoming. It became apparent that if the *Catholic Periodical Index* was to become an actuality the Library section of the National Catholic educational association would have to launch and sponsor the *Index*. Last June in Toledo, at the annual meeting, it looked like an impossibility but due to the splendid coöperation of the librarians of our various Catholic schools and under the able chairmanship of Francis E. Fitzgerald, librarian, St. Thomas College, Scranton, Penn., the first issue has made a dignified, scholarly appearance.

Sixteen librarians of Catholic colleges and universities, one librarian of an Ecclesiastical Art library, and the H. W. Wilson Co. have coöperated in indexing the periodicals appearing in the first issue.

Thirty-six Catholic periodicals are in the initial compilation—others will be added as the project grows. The idea is to include those publications having the greatest reference value. The plan is to issue the *Index* in March, June, and September, with cumulated bound volume in December. For the most part, the March 1930 number included ma-

terial appearing since January 1930, altho in some instances indexing was given for issues as far back as January 1929.

The arrangement of the *Index* is alphabetical under both author and subject, and is similar in form and size to the valuable Wilson aids to periodical literature. It is printed by the H. W. Wilson Company, tho published by the Library section of the National Catholic educational association under the guidance of an editorial board composed of the following:

Francis E. Fitzgerald, librarian, St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.; Sister Mary Reparata, librarian, Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois; Sister Marie Cecilia, librarian, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota; Paul R. Byrne, librarian, Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana; Rev. Francis H. Ruhlman, librarian, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio; Miss M. Lillian Ryan, librarian, Loyola University, Chicago; Rev. Wm. M. Stinson, S. J., librarian, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Who should use the *Catholic Periodical Index*? Surely the librarian in every Catholic high school, college, university, and seminary, and the students in these schools. It should be helpful to research workers, Catholic or non-Catholic, therefore, it should be in all well-organized public and university libraries. To writers, educators, editors, speakers, and executives, it will be a mine of valuable information.

The subscription price of the *Index* has been arranged on the service-basis. The libraries which receive a maximum number of the periodicals indexed are assessed more than the smaller libraries with fewer magazines.

The Library section of the National Catholic educational association is proud to offer the service of this *Index*, and hopes that it is but a forerunner of the contribution that they can render in the cause of education.

M. LILLIAN RYAN, Librarian
Loyola University library
Chicago

Prize Books

The novel *Silver trumpet*, by J. Wesley Ingles of Stony Brook, L. I., has been awarded a \$2,000 prize in the contest on "The Heroic Appeal of Christianity to Young People." The story is one of modern college life in a co-ed college. Only one prize was offered but the judges have announced as their second choice, *Greater love*, by Priscilla Holton, and as third choice, *The Heroic challenge*, by Mrs May Emery Hall.

In the contest for a manuscript on "Religion in Education," the judges declared that no manuscript merited the award of the prize.

The decision of the judges was unanimous in both contests. More than 100 manuscripts were submitted in the two contests. Eighty-six were found to fulfill the entrance conditions—48 on the first contest and 38 on the second.

The judges for the contest were: Professor William A. Freemantle of the School of Theology of Temple University, Dr Otto F. Nolde and Dr Edward S. Bradley of the University of Pennsylvania.

A new edition of John Cotton Dana's "American art: How it can be made to flourish," has been issued in connection with an exhibition of paintings, sculpture, drawings, and prints now on at the Newark museum. Mr Dana, who was head of the Newark public library and the Newark museum until his death last July, was the pioneer in the making of collections of contemporary American art for libraries and museums. His liberality and far-sightedness in making museum art collections is well illustrated in the exhibition shown at the Newark museum.

"American art" was first privately published by Mr Dana in 1914, at a time when museums showed little interest in contemporary American art, especially of the modern type. In this book, Mr Dana stated the principle which guided him in making art collections for the Newark museum. "Art," says Mr Dana, "has always flourished where it was asked to flourish and nowhere else. If we wish for a renaissance of art in America we must become students and patrons . . . we must buy it; next we must criticize it, adversely, where we feel compelled; and, finally, we must praise it where we can."—*Newark public library*.

Order and Book Selection in Small Public Libraries

Am I restating a library platitude to say that books should not be selected until we know our community? We must know its leading characteristics; economic, historic, political and social as well as knowing the wants and needs of the individual readers. Does it sound Irish to say that we should also buy for the man who doesn't read (by this I mean that 75 per cent of the community who don't use their public library). At the same time with our regular readers, we must remind them and ourselves that it is impossible to meet all demands, but again I wonder if we take time enough to explain to them why we can't get the book desired. One of the points we make over and over again at our staff meetings is the fact that we are paid employees of our borrowers and that an explanation is due them rather than the curt statement, "No, we don't have it and probably won't."

The librarian of the small library needs to know more about book selection than the librarian of the larger library. She (as is usually the case in the small library) must know where to buy, when to buy, how to buy and what to buy.

Where to buy is our first problem. The big book jobber who gives good service and quick service, but don't forget that you must add in transportation. Those of us near the big metropolitan department stores are able to take advantage of their local delivery service and also get excellent discounts, but this is best for fiction purchases, as non-fiction is often delayed when ordered thru these channels. Some of the smaller libraries in my district use their local bookstores who usually give them 25 per cent discount and the bookstore meanwhile pays the carrying charges, but this usually means a delay in receiving a much-needed book. This arrangement has often worked out to the advantage

of the librarian, as the local dealer usually advises when the publisher's salesmen are expected with their samples and she thus has an opportunity to examine the books at first hand. We have to know the second-hand book market for our books of standard interest and especially out-of-print volumes. We must learn to pore over their catalogs and special announcements, but act quickly or you will hear that old refrain, "sold out." It is well to become personally acquainted with the dealers who give you good service as they then get to know what items you are interested in and call your attention to many necessary books. Keep your want lists circulating among your second-hand book friends. Encyclopedias can often be bought from regular agents after they have tried to persuade you to buy the latest new copy, as they often have on their hands turned-in copies of late editions at a fraction of the cost.

When to buy is a quandary, when all these attractive blurbs are about us and when clever advertisers assure you how unintelligent you are or worse still, what a back number your library is, then you simply must question, shall I buy now, before "publishers are out of" or wait and pick it up later? The book remainder specials that clutter our mails are often valuable helps in picking up the books that you simply could not afford last year, and now can buy at a fraction of their original cost. Again, we may find that the demand for the books so artfully advertised last year has waned. Books on literature, travel, art and some biography are not dependent upon dates and can be bought to advantage later. But books of local interest, especially local history or dealing with local industries, should be bought at any time, otherwise the opportunity may be lost. Clearance sales in local book stores as well as local circulating libraries should be taken care of. We

buy used books for 25 to 50 cents and the cost of rebinding makes a low price on a new book. One library I know of hires a person at 35 cents per hour to recase these books by Toronto methods, average 20 cents per book. Some of my librarian friends attend the near by rummage sales, picking up many a treasure in the book line for a dime or thereabouts. When to buy brings to mind the request of the jobbers to do it largely in the Spring for quickest service. Whether to buy can be answered by asking pertinent questions of ourselves. Is this book needed immediately? Is it needed by the general public, or are personal interests involved? It has always amused me to read the various interests of the preceding librarians in the books on our shelves. Here we find the poetic or scientifically minded or the ones whose tastes run to travel. I must confess that since my arrival I do find that the gardening books and child study are getting a bit top heavy, but then I rationalize a bit and prove to myself that they are really being used by the dear public. Is the book really wanted or has some clever advertiser aroused a temporary curiosity for a book that otherwise would not have been bought? Did some speaker casually mention a book that will probably soon be dead wood? Again, is it possible to borrow this book from some nearby library or the State library commission? This is especially necessary in the case of expensive books or for the book not in demand by the average reader. By this method of borrowing books we can often prove whether the books would be of actual use to us in our regular collection.

How to buy, shall it be in the regular publisher's bindings which means quick delivery and a quick wearing out but an attractive binding while we have it, or shall we order them in rebound or reinforced? For fiction and juveniles I would recommend the reinforced, which

is more attractive than the rebound and which lengthens the life of the book and involves no loss of time while the book is at the binder's being rebound. We might make a plea at this time for quicker service on our orders for reinforced as sometimes months intervene before the completion of our order. How to buy might also include the Book-of-the-month clubs. Is it a paying proposition, as far as the library is concerned, or would it be better to make our own selection? I don't know, but I learn that many small libraries are members of such clubs.

What to buy is the most important question of all. The average librarian of the small public library dares not take a chance on the advance reviews but must wait for some authoritative review. The same thing might be said about buying on the reputation of the author or publisher, for how many of us have burnt our fingers and our budget by doing this very thing? The best source in book selection for the small library is the *Booklist* with the exception of fiction, as the selection is rather broad. For supplementary selection of newer juveniles, Miss Moore's *Three Owls*. Of course the above applies only to new books as many excellent lists are in existence for the selection or guidance in buying the older titles. We checked the *A. L. A. Catalog* for titles not in our present collection and those necessary to round it out. These titles we arranged alphabetically on cards and every second-hand catalog is checked off with this list for our wants. We also use it as a basis for sending an occasional order for those most necessary and eventually we hope to get them all. For educational books that are in great demand in our library, I find that the educational magazines have the best and most authoritative reviews, but again we must beware getting too many text books in the general public library. Foreign books

are one of the big problems in the small library. True they may sometimes be borrowed but in an industrial foreign-born town they must be bought and there care and discretion must be used. Suggestions for purchase often have a religious bias or an economic axe to grind and we must again depend on our booklist. Would it be possible to have the prices computed in American money as I always must stop and figure or worse still, run the chance of making a big mistake. Do not buy medical or legal books unless they be of the popular type, as much harm can come from amateur doctoring or legal advice gained in this way. Don't buy from the subscription agent. If only we could all band together we might not be so constantly annoyed by the agent who wants the "dignity of your endorsement," etc. You eventually pay more in the end and can usually pick the set up (if you want them) at greatly reduced prices thru the second-hand dealer.

Censorship depends upon your community and also how freely high school pupils range through the shelves. The small library cannot afford to buy controversial books, but again it is often best to err on the side of inclusion. I have been interested in Mr Dana's suggestion that the library of the future should withdraw somewhat from the fiction field. Is this going to be possible? And will it leave us the money usually spent for fiction for the books we have always longed to buy? But, really, doesn't it all come down to the most important question: How and when are we going to get a large enough budget to practice all that we are preaching.

EDITH H. CROWELL

Public library
Perth Amboy, N. J.

Mere information does not constitute culture. Culture is something infinitely more complex than knowledge.—Bennett.

Library Schools

Atlanta library school

Further expansion of the program of the Library school, Carnegie library of Atlanta, will be made possible by the transfer of the administration and control of the school to Emory University beginning with the coming academic year. This announcement has just been made together with the announcement of a gift of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rosenwald Fund to be distributed over a period of five years.

Since 1925 the school has been affiliated with Emory University but the control remained with Carnegie library of Atlanta. This change marks the complete integration of the school with the university.

The school will occupy quarters in the University library building affording separate rooms for study, class work and seminars, and for faculty offices. And the resources of the University library and the Carnegie library of Atlanta will continue to be available to the students for study, research and practical work.

The faculty will be increased as commensurate with the increasing enrollment.

Clara E. Howard, at present director of the Library school, New Jersey College for Women, and chairman of the A. L. A. Education committee, has been appointed dean of the school and will assume her new duties in the fall. Miss Howard's contributions to the library profession, her authority in questions concerning the library and the schools, and her administrative ability assures continued progress and leadership in training for librarianship in the South; and the school congratulates itself upon Miss Howard's acceptance of the appointment.

The offices of the school will be moved to the University library on September 1, 1930, after which time the address will be Emory University.

Thru the Rosenwald Fund five scholarships will be available for men who are admitted to the school in the class of 1930-31 in addition to the scholarships already available to the library school students.

Martha Shover, Atlanta, '27, has been appointed teacher of Library Science in Asheville, North Carolina Normal School for the summer session.

Lucy Wellons, Atlanta, '28, a member of the staff of the Kentucky library commission, was married on February 21 to O. B. Crittenden, Jr. Mrs Crittenden will continue her work with the commission.

Margaret K. Gilbert, Atlanta, '28, accepted a position in the library of Southwestern University, Memphis, Tennessee, on January 1.

Lucy Drewry, Atlanta, '27, has joined the staff of the library of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

Appointments of the graduating class

Jane Green, in the order department of Duke University library, beginning September 1, 1930.

Mary Caroline Jenkinson, assistant in the county department of the Public library, Greenville, South Carolina.

Hallie Carson, librarian of the High school library of Bristol, Tennessee.

Laura Kersey, reviser for the Summer library school of the University of Georgia, Athens.

Allie Stephens and Annie Louise Page, summer positions in the New York public library.

ETHEL M. FAIR

Drexel library school

The third term is largely devoted to administrative work with young people from the standpoint of both the public and the school libraries. Mrs Eva Cloud Taylor is giving a course in young people's literature and Mildred Pope is giving the course in school library work.

A number of special lecturers have addressed the class on a variety of subjects—Louise Pitman, librarian of the Campbell Folk School, of Brasstown, N. C., spoke on the work among the mountaineers; Enid M. Hawkins, librarian of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., talked on technical reference books; Prof Albert C. Baugh, University of Pennsylvania,

lectured on the evaluation of the histories of literature.

The students of the library school enjoyed the buffet luncheon tendered to them by the President and Mrs Matheson in the picture gallery on May 7. This occasion brought together faculty and students, enabling them to meet the President and his wife in an informal manner.

Hazel Fitz, '28, has received the appointment as librarian of the Free public library, Upper Darby, Pa.

Lucile Graveler, '30, has been appointed general assistant of Dartmouth College library, Hanover, N. H.

ANNE W. HOWLAND
Director

University of Michigan

An interesting and important event was the first reunion of graduates of the Department of Library Science of the University held at Ann Arbor on April 26. Out of a total of 109 alumni of the classes of 1927, 1928, and 1929, now actively engaged in library work, 40 were present to enjoy the opportunity of renewing their associations with former class-mates and faculty.

Many interesting and timely reports were made by former students regarding their work in the varied types of libraries represented. No formal program was scheduled, but discussions were grouped around topics growing out of experience and observation. At both of these meetings, Mr Bishop presided.

Mr Bishop spoke at the evening meeting on the Work of the advisory group on college libraries of the Carnegie Corporation. The alumni and faculty joined in a luncheon at the new Woman's League building. New books and publications in the field of Library Science recently acquired by the department for its collection were displayed to the visitors.

The reunion proved so successful that it has been decided to make it an annual affair. Both students and the faculty found many opportunities for checking

the practical effectiveness of the instruction offered in the various courses.

The positions held by the 109 graduates show wide geographical distribution. Former students have positions in 25 states, with Canada and Italy also represented. Michigan leads with 63 alumni in the libraries of the state. Ohio is second with 9, and the remainder are scattered from Maine to Oregon and from Minnesota to Florida.

The kinds of libraries are equally varied. Nearly one-half of the active alumni are in college and university libraries and about one-third in public libraries. Eighteen graduates have gone in school libraries, and the remainder are scattered among special libraries.

The usual visit of the student body to the Detroit public library and the McGregor library in Highland Park took place on April 10. A party of about 25 students and Miss Wead visited libraries and the Western Reserve library school in Cleveland. Another party of 15 students, with Mr Joeckel, visited libraries in Birmingham, Pontiac, Flint, and Saginaw. The Department is much indebted to all of the libraries visited for the cordial hospitality shown the Michigan students.

CARL B. JOECKEL

Pratt Institute

Lectures this month have been given by Clara W. Hunt, by John Adams Lowe who gave two talks on Library buildings, and by Mr Stevens on the History of libraries. Miss Anne Carroll Moore gave two talks on the History and development of children's work.

Visits have been to the Main building of the New York public library, to the Library of the Engineering societies, to the Baker and Taylor Company, and to Columbia University. The class paid its annual visit to the Brownsville junior branch of the Brooklyn public library where they listened to a lecture by Clara W. Hunt

on the planning of a children's room, and visited the new and very attractive intermediate department as well as the main floor, with its throng of earnest and interested children.

On the visit to the Naval Hospital library in Washington, a visit was made to the battleship Tennessee on May 10. An inspection of the whole ship as well as the ship's library was followed by an hour as the guests of the officers at luncheon, altogether an unforgettable occasion.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE
Vice-director

St. Louis public library

Besides the lectures by Miss Van Cleve, the course in Library work with children this semester was further enriched by four lectures by Helen Martin, assistant-professor, School of library science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, on the following subjects:

The Children's room in community club work in theory and practice, illustrated by slides, and two talks on Books for intermediates.

These talks were enjoyed also by the children's librarians of the St. Louis public library.

Other lectures of special interest included one on the Bibliography of economics, by Dr George W. Stephens, professor of economics, Washington University, and two by Dr Roland G. Usher, professor of history, Washington University, on Recent books in the special field of history and biography.

The subject of the annual reading list selected and annotated by the students for this year is Historical fiction: United States, Great Britain, France, and the World War.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Director

Simmons College

In an extensive obituary notice of Miss Lovis, Miss Donnelly says:

Miss Lovis began library work as a cataloger in the Massachusetts state library, and later went to the cataloging department of the University of Illinois.

In 1912, she was in charge of a school library in Somerville, Mass., later she spent six happy years at the Stadium high school, Tacoma, Wash., preparing there for the even larger things to come. The health of her father called her home until his death, and she became librarian in the High school at Waltham, Mass.

Ten years from her entrance to school work she was appointed librarian of the Hutchins Intermediate school, Detroit. She was later appointed full supervisor. She once wrote me about this position, "I enjoy it thoroly, and it resolves itself, as I suppose most such positions do, into a minimum of library work and a maximum of dealing with human beings in such a way as to forward the main object."

In addition to the heavy responsibility of her position she managed to study for a master's degree in education, and to teach often in the summer, sometimes here, and also at Drexel and Columbia. I fear the demands were too insistent and led her to her untimely death. She had a heart attack on Saturday, April 12, and lived less than a week after it.

Her mark upon the school library field is deep and will be lasting, and her impress on the hearts of her friends is indelible. It was my privilege to be counted among them. Simmons has suffered a great loss, and so has her profession.

University of Wisconsin

The Wisconsin library school has instituted an Alumni Lectureship for the school. Very appropriately, Mr Hamlin Garland was chosen as the first lecturer and appeared before an audience of 500 on May 2.

Elizabeth Ohr, '16, of Indianapolis, president of the Alumni association, presented Mr Garland in a few appropriate words, referring to the fact that the

members of the present class come entirely from the Middle Border states. Mr Garland in happy vein, and in a voice that charmed his hearers, recalled memories of his middle border days, and told how the middle border series of books came to be written. It was news to his audience that the first book of the series, published in 1916, had its inception in the gold rush days of 1898, the first dictated draft having remained locked in a safe in the intervening years. A delightfully graphic description of corn husking in the early days was followed by readings from Boy life on the prairie, both prose and verse, and other short selections.

Following the custom of recent years, the class with their friends assembled for a May Day breakfast at which 125 were present. Mr Garland, chosen as honorary member of the class, was the guest of honor.

A gift of paper napkins decorated with scenes from Andersen's Fairy tales from Carina Vedel '23, in Denmark was the suggestion which turned the thoughts of the program committee to Fairy Land. The napkins, with their quaint illustrations, other fairy scenes cut from tapestry wall paper, and golden slippers (for Cinderella) were the favors that formed the table decorations, and the program itself was a fairy tale—"A Tale of Forty and One Maidens".

As ambassador from the Scandinavian countries, Mr Anderson called attention to the significant contributions of each of those countries, with particular reference for Denmark, to Hans Christian Andersen whose 125th anniversary is celebrated this year. Mr Garland as court bard, referred to another anniversary which is being celebrated this year in the West and Middle West—the crossing of the continent by the first wagon train just 100 years ago. Miss Hazeltine as fairy godmother, appeared adjusting her in-

visible coat, to offer her gifts to the class as follows:

... as I leave, in token of my continuing belief in you, I bestow on you seven gifts:

- 1) Grace of mind to enjoy the kingdom of books.
- 2) Charm of personality to win many to your cause.
- 3) Power of speech to convince the others of your cause.
- 4) Ability to work hard to promote your cause.
- 5) Abounding health to carry on.
- 6) Spirit of sportsmanship for the game of life and work, best game of all.
- 7) Success to crown all of your efforts and endeavors.

In closing the entertainers presented scenes from well-known fairy tales in tableau and pantomime. In rapid succession before the curtain came: The little match girl, The goose girl, The tinder box, Hansel and Gretel, and a development of Cinderella.

There were 21 alumni present.

In the course of the morning a cablegram of greeting was sent to Carina Vedel at the *Roskilde Bibliotek*, Denmark, in acknowledgment of her part in the program.

Accreditation of library schools

A meeting of the American Library Association Board of education for librarianship, May 5, 1930, accredited the following library schools as senior undergraduate library schools:

Hampton Institute library school; University of Oklahoma School of library science and College of St. Catherine Department of library service, provisionally; Kansas State Teachers' College of Emporia was provisionally accredited as a senior undergraduate library school specializing in the training of school librarians; North Carolina College for Women was provisionally accredited as a junior undergraduate library school for the training of school librarians; University of Tennessee was provisionally accredited with 16 semester hour curriculum for the training of school librarians.

Department of School Libraries

A book is, I think, in its best meaning an offer of friendship from him who writes to him who reads.—Alexander Meiklejohn.

What Belongs in the Education Library

[From an address by the late Dr. G. Stanley Hall, for many years president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., given before the Library section of N. E. A. in 1905. It is an interesting item in view of present attitudes of schoolmen toward library service. The address has remained in "the morgue" for the last 25 years. Comments on this presentation are invited from teachers and school librarians of all degrees.—Editor.]

Nothing surprises the average American teacher more than to see the wealth of diagrams and devices used in teaching in the best European schools. Our buildings often seem beautiful bodies, but charts and illustrative material are in some sense the soul of school buildings and rooms, without which they are beautiful but lifeless things. Wall cuts of steam engines, mechanisms of balloons, scientific kites and tops, illustrating all the principals of physics; devices for making geography, geology, botany and zoölogy clear and simple; historic tables for illustrations for culture stages from savagery up—always the central topic selected, the cardinal features brought into relief, details neglected or subordinated. We do not begin to understand what pictures can do and are doing in easy and short circuiting the ways of ingress into youthful minds, and giving body and content to teaching, which is always prone to lapse to formality. Maps, curves, colored schemes, the devices of the graphic method seen, e. g., in the census, are almost a new language. Add to these the scientific toys of Germany, some of which are masterpieces of the simplification of mechanical principles, and are also models of cheapness and of the pedagogic art that taps vital interests. The Russian, French and Belgian pedagogical museums have rooms full of these devices, and some are dup-

licated many fold and loaned far and near. I wish there were time to dwell upon the manifold activities of these institutions, the thousands of lantern slides, of geographic, zoölogical, historical illustrations, diagrammatic and typical schematizations of principles, facts, periods, photographs of works of art, sometimes demonstrations of material and their use, popular lectures, and sometimes model classroom exercises conducted for a chosen few.

There should be a collection of textbooks on each school topic from the primer up, new and old, always including representative books from foreign lands. To my mind the best thing of all the St. Louis educational exposition was the German text and reference books for teachers and pupils. Among these masterpieces of their kind I spent many days. This collection, not large, should have stayed in this country, been provided with a home and made a valuable nucleus. Our publishers and textbook writers very rarely compare methods of other lands but focus all their efforts on the points likely to weigh with non-expert textbook committees against the book of rival firms. I have heard of a country judge, who, as he grew old, refused to hear the other side of the case lest it should confuse his mind. So these textigraphers decline to consider foreign methods because so different. The trouble with most American textbooks, even those by college professors, is that they are written with very inadequate knowledge of the best pedagogic achievements of others; the author has made no comprehensive preliminary survey, largely because the material to do so has not been available.

Once more, most governments publish valuable reports annual, triennial or

quinquennial, perhaps blue books giving the history and present state of great reforms like the new school board in London, the 20 years' celebration of the courses of citizenship and morals in France, the marvelous story of recent indigenous education in India, and of the school system pronounced the best on paper, France has produced—that of Madagascar—documents as important for other lands as Dr Harris's report is for ours. The proceedings of congresses, of experts in special educational topics, accounts of new departures in industrial education, elaborate illustrated descriptions of new institutions, the exposition books; all these should be collected by some one who is long-sighted enough to see what is going on in other lands.

Such an institution should give aid at a distance. Some years ago I destroyed hundreds of letters of inquiry on pedagogical matter, most of which I was unable to answer, but where it would have been very easy with time and assistance, to have rendered service. There were letters of inquiry about pedagogical literature of almost any kind. Requests for references, I think, led all others. Had this or that ever been tried, if so, where and with what success; how can I learn about the new Scotch law, the school gardens in France, the higher commercial schools of Germany, the *Ecole du Livre* in Paris, the summary of the discussion on teaching arithmetic as ratio, reading machines, maps and charts of Bible study, the new moral and religious training methods in France, the new London board law, music in schools, a list of cities that have adopted small boards, the constitution of school boards in foreign cities; what are they doing in education in Argentina; something about the college of Proctors; the best journal on school hygiene; what about schools for dullards, the dull congresses, the new London University, the best school for my peculiar child; what is the Batavia system and is it unique; some

literature on myopia in school children, or on tests and measurements, etc. Besides those who write many visit our library and consult its head. Now a competent librarian, specialized in pedagogy, could easily conduct a bureau of information and do consultation service personally and by correspondence, such as Mr S. S. Green did for years in a broader but less specialized field. This alone would widen the sphere of usefulness of such an institution and extend it to the whole state and beyond. My experience had almost led me to believe that a gifted trained librarian in pedagogy could do a wide service, possibly greater than any other single person in the whole field of education is able to render.

This is the ideal in outline, at least, a segment of it. It would, of course, take years to realize and would have to be approximated gradually. Where and how to begin would depend upon many conditions. Let me briefly consider objections either actual or possible.

1) This need is already met. All who know the field know this is not true. Neither Harvard, the Boston public, State library, ours at Clark, the Congressional, or library of the Bureau of Education, contain even most of the books and journals. In all these places only a small fraction of the library resources can be devoted to this subject, and little expert knowledge is exercised even in selecting, and still less in making acquisitions available. Educational literature grows old and most of the contents of the alcoves in this field in the older libraries is of no value save for history. A few monumental works have outlasted their generation, but the rest are now obsolete and dreary, and yet it is not more, but, above all, better literature, chosen from a wider point of view, that is wanted.

2) The second objection sometimes made is that such an experiment has been already tried and failed, but the

two tentative efforts made in this direction in Boston years ago were both triply doomed to failure in advance, so ill chosen were the plane, plan and man. The right selection of the latter is, of course, the most important of all. He must be familiar with, at least, French and German, be an expert in pedagogy, and in knowledge of libraries. He should be a person with a distinct genius for just this work, adaptable, sympathetic, eager for the best, sympathetic with the new and old, and young enough to think at least as much about the future as of the past.

3) The third objection is that teachers do not want and would not use such an institution. This, of course, cannot be fully known until the experiment is tried. Boston teachers are cloyed and hide-bound by opportunities for all sorts of culture—so far more than they can absorb. They hear and attend all sorts of things, new and old, good and otherwise. They are distracted and have acquired a strange immunity against infection and practice. The receptive and the effective halves of their souls are strangely divorced. The consensus of the older, dominant members of the guild is against new departures. If such an institution as I have so roughly sketched were to be given by Carnegie or to arise by magic over night, something like this would probably happen. All teachers would, of course, flock to see it, and the Boston guild would first ask Harvard its opinion and it would consult its interests. If they conferred with the leading members of your association I fancy the answer would be even more doubtful or adverse. Left to themselves the older teachers would find in such an establishment so much that would be confusing and at variance with their well-settled and habitual ideas that it would soon cause a somewhat troubled state of mind. It would, probably, however, be commended with judicious and qualified terms of praise, tempered with many an "if,"

"but," and "perhaps," and rarely visited. A younger, ambitious, and progressive minority would soon find ready aid here for practical needs of their work, suggestions and aperçus that would give them more respect for their profession, perhaps convince a few that they could make it a permanent career. The papers and discussions by those who knew how to use its resources would grow meaty. Slowly new leaders would emerge from the average. Now and then a few would spend a summer in Europe following up cues found here, and one or two would later take a year off and come home with a new repertory of ideas. Certain school-rooms or departments in the city would slowly begin to stand out as superior, somewhat according as they had made connections with the new resources here opened. In time, one or two old leaders would recall with joy that they had praised the new departure at the outset and would do so with more effusion in the wonderous and benign light of growing knowledge of success, would fancy they had foreseen at the moment of inception that an important epoch was being marked, and a surviving member or two of the State Board of the new Boston committee of five would feel *juvabit meminisse* that the foundations of such an institution had made the day of their tenure of office illustrious.

But, jesting aside, who should take the initiative and found and support the institution? The head of a great library cannot do it for want of time, room, money, and expert knowledge. It should be a separate establishment. The teachers might do it. Lawyers and doctors have professional libraries of their own in many cities, often excellent, well supported and patronized. By this they effectively document the professional nature of their calling. Teaching, of course, should be a profession, but, measured by this standard it is not yet one. Moreover, teachers are not used to doing things for themselves. Like clergymen

and all salaried classes, they wait for things to be done for them. Again the city might do it, and possibly the Boston board may take a large enough view of their calling to be interested. But cities usually respond to pressure and this will not arise. The same is true of the state. Legislators are more and more passive, following the lines of least resistance and more pressure, and are less and less likely, or even able, to take the initiative in statesmanship of which educational policies are the culmination. From the advisers of the legislature nothing but sage scruples and technical objections, bandying of responsibility, and voicing of average apathy and opinion are to be expected. To urge the opportunity of a great new step at the State House would, under present conditions, be useless. To undertake such an establishment in the wrong way, or to begin it too tentatively, timidly or feebly would be far worse than nothing, because it would be foredoomed at the start to failure, which would make later successes harder. Thus the only remaining hope for this state, at least, is in some rich man advised by a wise one. And here, after cherishing this ideal for years, I am beginning to fancy, altho with no definite expectation, that I see a faint ray of hope. If this fails, I believe with complete assurance, with no shadow of doubt, that some such institution is certain to come, but that we in this state must resign ourselves to see it arise farther west.

Library Permit Card

The High School library at Ecorse, Mich., has for the past three months been testing the newly originated library permit card. The system is proving very successful for it gives a careful check upon the movements of the individual student without taking any of his liberty in using the library from him.

The card is $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and is of convenient pocket size. It is issued to

each pupil and bears his name, grade and home room number. (These items are typed on the card by the librarian from her library roll.) Both the upper and lower half of the card are spaced in squares, one square per week for 10 weeks. Each square is divided into five sections, each section labeled with a letter indicating the day of the week. When the student seeks permission to use the library, he presents his library permit card to the study-hall teacher at the beginning of the period. She places her initial in the space designated for that day, at the top of the card if the student wishes to use the library the full period; at the bottom if he wishes to remain in the library 15 minutes or less for brief reference, to return a book, secure a book or settle a fine.

The full period permits are punched at the door as the student enters the library. The short time permits are placed on the library desk and are punched there, the pupil securing his card when he is ready to leave the room.

The details of the use of this card may be changed to conform with local conditions.

ALTA V. PRESCOTT, Librarian.

Read, Ponder and Digest

By making the library the center of the schools and recognized as an organic part of the school system, children would be drawn to the library more and more, and its value to them greatly increased.

The story is always interesting to children, but there is danger that in their eagerness to know how it will come out they may fail to apprehend the literary beauties, the moral lessons or the inspiring thoughts. There are school girls, it is said, who devour two or more novels a week in addition to carrying their studies. Where reading runs riot in this fashion there can be little, if any, intensive study. The omnivorous reader is apt to be the shallow reader, and many possess the most meager knowledge of

the books read. He may know the titles and the outlines of the stories read, but so far as gaining anything really valuable his reading may be barren.

The other day, a young man of culture found himself for an hour in the company of a charming young lady who essayed to be a reader of many books. The conversation soon found a literary channel, when the young man chanced to mention Scott's *Lady of the lake*. "Oh! I have read it a dozen times I suppose," was the young lady's exclamation.

"And," continued the young man, "are not his powers of description marvelous? One can almost see the actors and the magnificent mountain scenery portrayed."

"Oh! it is most charming," replied the lady.

"And Scott's *Marmion*, I suppose you have read that?"

"Oh, yes! it is simply grand, isn't it?"

"And," proceeded the young man, "Scott's *Emulsion*?"

"Yes, indeed," the young lady exclaimed, "I believe it is the best thing he ever wrote!"

The library will be of little value if it can not serve a more thoughtful class of readers than that represented by the young lady to whom I have just referred. The librarian and teacher should unite in the effort to lead children to comprehend what they read, and to take delight in inspiring and ennobling literature. The child should know that some books are not to be read hastily, then thrown aside never to be opened again. There are books—and they are the best ones, the most inspiring—that we may read and read, and read again and still find something new, something to please and something to instruct. It is such books that the child should be taught to love, and by the correlation of the library and the school under wise direction, as indicated, he may be led into the appreciation and endowment of the best in our literature. (*Public Libraries* 10:509)

From Three Thirty to Nine Daily!
Dorothy E. Newton, assistant, Adult Education department, Public library, Los Angeles

In any large library system the problem of satisfactory work with the hordes of high school students which descend upon the library for help after three o'clock every school day is a very serious one and one of growing concern to all librarians.

The Los Angeles public library is extending work with young people of high school age to its 50 branches largely through two committees: the Green Diamond committee and the Senior Assistants committee.

The Green Diamond committee, so called because a green diamond symbol marks the books approved by it for young people, 13-15 years of age, is a book selection committee primarily concerned with adult fiction for the younger adolescent. Established in 1915 at the request of a junior high school English teacher, its main function is to select books on the adult shelves suitable for the boy and girl making use of the collection for the first time.

The committee is made up of the First-assistant librarian, two representatives of the larger branches, one each of the middle sized and smaller branches, the Head of the Department of work with children, the Head of the Fiction department, and the Intermediate worker in the Adult Education department. The branch representatives change from year to year, as does the chairman. Once a month the committee meets to decide on the titles newly added to the Fiction department which are suitable for older boys and girls and the list is annually revised.

The titles chosen are annotated, multigraphed on cards, and sent out to all of the branches where the books are marked with a green diamond. The following lines explain the purpose of the symbol:

**Stop at the sign of the Green Diamond
The sign of a good story
Easier to use than a list in the hand.**

The cards are not filed in the regular catalog but are kept in a separate drawer. The books, however, are not segregated but are shelved alphabetically by author in the regular fiction collection.

A green diamond is stamped on the first white cards issued to boys and girls 14 or in the ninth grade and kept there until the reader is 17 or in the twelfth grade. This acts as a guide to the attendant at the charging desk in the case of restricted books but does not limit the young people to the use of green diamond books. Precocious children of 13, however, may at the discretion of the children's librarian have a green diamond stamped on their blue cards and take from the adult fiction collection green diamond titles only.

As to the principles of selection exercised by the committee, the following measuring stick is used: "The list should be a solid foundation on which to construct reading taste. The fact that a book is harmless is no indication of worth and therefore no recommendation for the list. Green Diamond books should either be constructive to the adolescent mind containing that which will broaden sympathy, quicken the imagination, and impel to action, or they should be entertaining for the pure joy and fun of it. In addition they should be written in good English and have the quality of appeals which will attract the reader to other books chosen by the same principles of selection."

The books on the list are not standards; the committee is not offering a course of reading. The object is to guide the young people on their own ground. For those who read little, it provides encouragement and stepping stones to good taste. For those who have read widely, it suggests still other titles of the high standard and indi-

cates the best of the appropriate new books as they are published. In this way the collection is kept up to date and the interest sustained.

"The Committee of Senior Assistants for Work With Young People" is, despite its formidable title, a very practical attempt to have a senior in each of the larger branches especially responsible for the adolescent. These seniors from the larger branches meet, with the intermediate worker from the Adult Education department as chairman, four times a year to discuss work with young people and to make book lists. Through representative speakers, they become acquainted with the Central Library department heads, high school librarians and English teachers, and leaders of work with young people.

The special province of the group is the reading of boys and girls, 13-18 years of age. The green diamond fiction is used with the younger adolescent as described above, but for the later adolescent the Committee has compiled splendid lists of Outdoor books, People of interest, Loud laughter and Soft chuckles, Action and adventure, Towards efficient living, Religious books, Vagabonding, Your own United States, etc. These lists are submitted to the committee as a whole, thoroughly discussed and revised before they are finally mimeographed and sent out to the branches. They are primarily for the use of the librarian as guides for purchase, suggestions for bulletin boards, and for recreational reading altho they are often posted and printed in high school newspapers. New lists of books for this age received from other libraries or schools are brought to the attention of the committee as are any interesting new books or magazine articles on adolescent reading.

The stimulus which comes from meeting people with mutual interests

and responsibility, the making of lists and the discussion of intermediate reading clubs and activities has meant more definite work with young people than was possible before the organization of the committee. The group affords a channel for the extension of plans for intermediate work and certainly means better service to the teen age.

An Open Letter to School Librarians

An active campaign with a threefold purpose is being conducted by the School Libraries section of the A. L. A. under the energetic leadership of Miss Lois Shortess, chairman of the Membership committee. The objectives are to compile a directory of active school librarians in each state; to urge those who are not members of the A. L. A. to join; and to call the matter of section membership to the attention of as many as possible.

State representatives are working to bring up-to-date the directories compiled in 1926-27 and invitations to join the A. L. A. have been sent to the names listed there. A brief notice of the work of the section and an invitation to membership were sent from A. L. A. Headquarters to all school librarians listed in the *Third School Library Yearbook*. Those who received two notices, and those who had already paid section dues will see from this plan how duplication occurred in some instances. Due to unavoidable delays for which the chairman was not responsible, the notices were late in being sent out so that it was impossible to complete the campaign by the date set. However, the names of all school librarians who are members of the A. L. A. will appear in the *Fourth School Library Yearbook*, as in previous years.

Miss Shortess, Miss Harris, the secretary-treasurer, and I, are very grateful to the state and district representatives who have given so generously of their time in this work. We wish it were possible for all of you to enjoy, as we have enjoyed,

the many enthusiastic and cordial letters which have come in with the dues. As a result of the committee's efforts we now have 1,895 school librarians to list in the *Yearbook* and enough money to jingle in the treasury pocket.

Other committees have been active. The Book committee prepared the list of "Thirty books for young people of high school age" which appeared in the April *Booklist*. The constitution of the School Libraries section has been revised and awaits your approval. The Exhibit committee is assembling material from various parts of the country for a most interesting exhibit. The Hospitality committee with Miss Laura Grover Smith as local chairman, is planning a royal welcome to all school librarians.

This year, we are trying the experiment of having a contact chairman. Mrs E. Riddell White, director, Department of libraries, Long Beach City schools, 715 Locust Avenue, Long Beach, California, is going to help you find the people you want to meet. Any of you school librarians who have baffling problems on which you want help are asked to write her concerning them. She will arrange, if possible, to have you meet someone who is especially well qualified to give help on your problem.

The Program committee hopes you will like its plans and urges every school librarian to come and help to make the sessions of the School Libraries section a success.

ANNIE S. CUTTER, Chairman
School Libraries section

The Stillfilm, Inc., Hollywood, Calif., has produced a film on school libraries to be used at the A. L. A. meeting. It consists of 24 pictures and 24 descriptive titles showing details in the management and operation of a modern school library. Mrs Elizabeth Riddell White, librarian, Long Beach schools, Long Beach, Calif., plans to exhibit the film at the A. L. A. convention.

Special Libraries Association

The meetings of the Special Libraries association at the Headquarters, Hotel Clift, San Francisco, are planned with a view to distributing work and leisure in such a way as to give time for work, for relaxation and sightseeing. Breakfast and luncheon time will be utilized for group conferences.

Thomas Cowles, librarian of the California Academy of Sciences, San Fran-

cisco, is chairman of the Committee of local arrangements. Angus Fletcher, librarian of British library of information, New York City, is chairman of the Travel committee. Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian of Municipal reference library, New York City, is chairman of the Hospitality committee.

A full program covering every phase of library service has been given. Topics of interest to those in special libraries service, whether institutional or business interests, will be discussed by those prepared to offer worthwhile opinion.

Some of the interesting affairs outside discussion of the business of the association will be a banquet in Western Women's club ballroom with Milton J. Ferguson as toastmaster, a trip around the city thru the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce—a trip to Chinatown where a dinner will be served, the Chinese Theater, Society of Six, Pekin Exchange, Chinese Native Sons Hall and other interesting places with plain-clothes escorts.¹ A trip to Palo Alto, via Skyline Boulevard, a visit to Hoover War memorial library, Stanford library, Stanford Chapel, dinner at Woodside Country club, are among other attractions offered.

Special invitation

An invitation from the Publicity committee of the Special Libraries association of San Francisco reads as follows:

As the Special Libraries association convention immediately precedes the American Library Association convention in Los Angeles, it is hoped that many public librarians planning to attend the meeting in the south will stop in San Francisco for one or more sessions, if not for the entire convention. They will be welcome to participate in the general discussion at the close of the sessions. Libraries planning to install business branches and business collections will find this meeting very beneficial.

DREXEL LIBRARY SCHOOL

A one year course for college graduates; confers the degree B.S. in L.S.

SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

A six weeks' course for school librarians. July 7th to August 16th.

THE DREXEL INSTITUTE
Philadelphia**CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL**

Pittsburgh

SUMMER SESSION

June 30—August 9

Courses for Elementary School Librarians and Children's Librarians

Cataloguing—Reference Administration—Bibliography Book Selection—Storytelling

Bulletin upon request

Western Reserve University School of Library Science

CLEVELAND, OHIO

offers for the first time

Summer Session, specializing in School and Children's Library Service — unit courses yielding credit for the degree or certificate in Library Science, June 23 to Aug. 1.

Advanced Course in Library Service for Children leading to the M.S. degree, beginning Sept. 1930. Regular session, 27th year.

¹Simple Simon asks "What for?"

News from the Field East

Katherine A. Adams, Simmons '25, has accepted a cataloging position at the Baker library of the Graduate School of business administration, Harvard University.

Dorothy C. Thompson, Simmons '23, is now head of the Technical division of the Reference department of the Free public library of New Haven, Connecticut.

Doris Dow, Simmons '28, formerly on the staff of the Hampton Institute library, has been appointed assistant cataloger at the Elmwood public library, Providence, Rhode Island.

Elizabeth Sampson, Simmons '18, head cataloger at the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, will be the assistant in charge of the library at Simmons College for the summer session, 1930.

Lucy Eugenia Osborne, Simmons special '09, custodian of the Chapin library, Williams College, has completed a translation into English of Konrad Haebler's *Handbuch der Inkunabelkunde*, published in Berlin in 1925. Miss Osborne's translation has been accepted for publication by the Grolier Club of New York, and will be brought out by them during the coming year.

Central Atlantic

Lucile P. Reiner, Pratt '26, readers' adviser in sociology in the Public library, Washington, D. C., was married, April 19, to Philip A. E. Stebbing.

Mrs Sue Molleson Foster, Pratt '10, has been appointed cataloger of the National Industrial Conference board in New York.

An effort is being made to complete a fund of \$100,000, of which Julius Rosenwald has given \$50,000, to be turned over to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for use in the Semitic division of the library.

Catherine Tower, Simmons '26, has recently resigned her position as cataloger at the Brown University library to become a cataloger at the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Stella M. Morse, Simmons '20, for a number of years librarian of the High school library, Watertown, Massachusetts, has been appointed librarian of the Chazy Central rural school, Chazy, New York.

The new library building at Lehigh University Philadelphia, Pa., was dedicated on April 25. The address (see page 231) was by Dr E. C. Richardson, consultant librarian of the Library of Congress.

The board and staff of the Public library, Camden, N. J., invited the public to a celebration of the twenty-fifth year of service as city librarian of William H. Ketler on April 22. The occasion was very happily developed by addresses and music, closing with a presentation to Mr Ketler of a gold watch, with appropriate inscription, as a token of esteem by the trustees and library personnel.

The library of Columbia University has acquired the noted collection of Dr E. R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy at Columbia, which is said to be the most extensive and important of its kind. It contains 50,000 books on economics and its value has been estimated at \$1,000,000.

Dr Seligman began his collecting of material in 1879 and has kept up a constant and very penetrating search for material to the present time, enlisting the aid of private collectors and booksellers. His library covers the entire economic field from 1475 to the present and includes many rare volumes, some being unique. In 1885 he bought the American finance library collected by Albert S. Bowles. Later, he acquired the collection of Robert Owen which contained practically all of Owen's books, pamphlets and periodicals.

A new wing of the Morristown library, New Jersey, was opened on April 28 with appropriate ceremonies. There were short addresses by President Grinnell Willis, donor of the new wing and of the original building, Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County free library, Hagerstown, Maryland, and Dr Franklin B. Dwight, a former president of the Board of trustees.

The new children's room is very attractive. The architecture of the interior is Jacobean in style with carved oak doors and panels. Shelving and furniture have been specially made to harmonize with the architecture. Large windows of leaded glass have center sections of colored glass medallions representing the epic heroes of literature. An office for the children's librarian and room for the school duplicate collection adjoin the children's room. The wing also provides for an order department, catalog room, staff room, bookstacks to care for 50,000 volumes and several display cases.

A special program for the children was held on May 3 when short talks and stories were given by Miss Rose, the librarian, Catherine Gillespie, children's librarian and Eileen Golding, assistant children's librarian.

Central

Bonnie Elliott, librarian of the Warder public library, Springfield, Ohio, has resigned her position.

Lucy Jennings, for many years librarian of the Public library of Sullivan, Illinois, died on April 20 after a brief illness of pneumonia.

Dr John F. Lyons, for a number of years head of the Virginia library of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, has been given the rank of professor of bibliography.

Florence M. Barry, Pittsburgh '29, in charge of children's work in the Public library of South Bend, Indiana, has re-

signed her position to be married, June 17, to Eugene F. McGrath of Chicago. Miss Barry was formerly librarian of Forest Park, Illinois.

Alice A. Davitt, Western Reserve '26, has resigned her position in the Howard Whittemore Memorial library. She will become director of work with children in the Public library of Racine, Wisconsin.

Margie Helm, Pratt '22, librarian of the Western Kentucky State Teachers College at Bowling Green, has been granted a fellowship at the Graduate library school of the University of Chicago for 1930-31.

The Rosenwald Foundation has given property to the Public library of Chicago on which will be erected a new branch library. The site is a block south of the big Rosenwald apartment project which is intended to give comfortable housing for the great number of negroes who live in the vicinity. The new branch will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

The Public library of Waterloo, Iowa, reports a circulation of 346,941 v., of which 178,878, was juvenile; reference questions answered, 10,617; books on the shelves, 48,673; cards in force, 16,236; receipts, \$39,457; disbursements, \$39,433—books, \$7,728; library salaries, \$20,574; binding, \$1,881.

A unique report is that issued by the Public library of Aurora, Illinois, in the form of a card on which is a graph showing the progress of the library for the 40 years period, 1889-1929, at 10 year intervals. The relative increase in population, library circulation, and expenditure is shown. The figures for 1929 show a total circulation of 233,132 v.; population, 47,100; and expenditures, \$39,111.

The Public library of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in its forty-eighth annual report

records a circulation of 238,434 v. The school children too far away from the main library used 81,023 v. Books on the shelves, 48,844; bound magazines, 4,000; pictures, 5,514. A total of 491 meetings brought more than 40 different organizations to the library. Receipts, \$49,218; expenditures, \$37,949—of this \$15,933 was used for salaries.

The Public library of Massillon, Ohio, has received as a gift a piece of valuable property for a public library. The future site is rich in history and tradition. The Baldwin residence on it was built by and for many years was the home of the founder of the city, the late James Duncan. The building, in a good state of preservation, is well over 100 years old and is representative of a most attractive type of New England architecture. The present structure will be preserved intact, and it will be enlarged by erecting a library building to harmonize in size and style with the fine old mansion that for 100 years has occupied the site.

The combined city and county circulation in 1929 of the Cleveland public library was 9,453,143v. Of the city circulation of well over eight and one-half million volumes, less than a third was adult fiction in English. There were 306,000 volumes circulated in the 26 foreign languages, most largely represented in the foreign population of Cleveland. These figures are only for the reading done outside the library. An account of the reading done at the library is impossible, but an incomplete count was kept of reading and reference workers in the libraries, totaling 7,044,269.

The work with children has expanded into 30 branches, seven elementary schools and 1,061 classroom libraries, and the library circulated 4,138,618 books for children. The 145 organized clubs for boys and girls met 2,186 times with a total attendance of 28,427; attendance at story hours was 115,264.

The circulation thru the branches in the various schools was 1,926,162. There were 292,266 registered borrowers; additional borrowers served thru stations, school libraries and classroom libraries, 120,826; increase in readers over any previous year, 810,157; books in regular inventoried collection, 1,469,256; volumes added during year, 254,914; net gain in book stock, 159,817. The distributing agencies outside the Main library are: City Hall, 30 general branches, 38 school branches, 118 stations and 1,061 classroom libraries. Total number of employees, 1,287; receipts—taxes, \$2,035,204; interest, fines \$109,-207. Disbursements—operation \$1,353,-363; betterments and repairs, \$569,708.

The County Library department has a book stock of 155,635 volumes. Thru its 17 branches, 26 stations and 271 classroom collections, was issued 787,487 volumes. There were 18,719 borrowers registered in the branches. There is an additional registration of 12,276 in its county stations, besides 4,544 borrowers who are using the agencies of the Cleveland public library.

South

Irene Doyle, for some time connected with the Library of the University of Illinois, has joined the staff of the Public library of Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Perma Rich (Ill. '28) has resigned from the Public library, Royal Oak, Michigan, to become librarian of

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the Ashbury College library at Wilmore, Kentucky, June 1.

The Public library of Tampa, Florida, is planning an extension campaign to take books to the outlying districts of the city. It is to be a community project and the people are to contribute funds for the book wagon.

Miss Christine Sanders, librarian of the Arkansas Free Library service bureau, reports that a bond issue for \$65,000 has been successfully carried in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for a new library building for the city.

Marianne Reed Martin, Atlanta, '23, has been appointed librarian of Walker County, Alabama, with headquarters at Jasper. The library is to open on a budget of \$25,000 annually for five years contributed by the Rosenwald Fund and from local funds.

Mrs Lillian B. Griggs, Atlanta, '11, has resigned her position as secretary of the North Carolina library commission to accept the position of librarian in the new library of the Woman's College of Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. The library will occupy the building now used for the library of Duke University when the Duke collection is moved to the library on the new campus.

Book reviews on the air are being featured by the Olivia Raney library, Raleigh, N. C. Every Wednesday at 1:30 p. m., Mrs P. A. Reynolds gives a 15-minute talk over station WPTF, in which she gives book reviews, and discusses varied topics of interest to readers. The Olivia Raney library is the first of its size to make use of the radio in this way, and the program, which has recently been inaugurated, is made possible by the coöperation of Mrs Reynolds and the owners of station WPTF, who are giving their time and services free.

Foreign

The Bodleian library, Oxford, England, has received a pledge of \$25,000

from the Rockefeller Foundation to make its contents more easily accessible thru records to the multitude of scholars that are increasing in their demands on the collection. A lack of catalogs and indexes and other facilities for ease of use will be met from the gift. The Foundation has also offered to meet the expenses of a commission planning to visit modern university libraries on a mission of comparison.

Robert Bridges, poet laureate of England, died in April at the age of 86. One of his greatest works, if not the acme of his efforts, *The Testament of Beauty*, was published only recently. Mr Bridges spent several months two years ago on the campus of the University of Michigan, making the wisdom of his long years of experience and study available to the students who wished to consult him. John Masefield has been appointed laureate in succession.

Wanted—Position in library, school or college preferred. B. S. degree, library training and experience. Address Mrs Revice Blakey, Box 523, Alpine, Texas.

Wanted—Position in the East by library school graduate with 12 years experience in classification and cataloging. Address Librarian, 921 South Seventeenth St., Newark, N. J.

Wanted—Periodicals: First Annual Report of Board of Education for Librarianship, A. L. A.; Vol. 1 of Colophon.

Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Indiana.

Wanted—Children's librarian for medium sized library in large eastern city. Must be college and library school graduate with some experience in children's work. Initial salary, \$1,740 per annum. David D. Cadigan, Director, Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.